

COLONIAL HOPE
LURES GERMAN
TOWARD LEAGUEBelieved That Membership
Is Way to Peaceful Revision
of Treaty of VersaillesEASTERN FRONTIER
PUT IN BACKGROUNDInterest in Regaining Foreign
Possessions Lost During
War Is Nation-Wide

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—With the opening of the sixth Assembly but a month away, German interest in the League of Nations appears to be growing. While some of this interest is purely humanitarian, most of it is due to the belief that it is through the League that Germany can peacefully obtain the revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

Although most of the newspaper complaints have been directed against the eastern frontier, there is an insistent demand that the colonial settlement of the Paris Peace Conference, which deprived Germany of colonies inhabited by some 13,000,000 people and having a trade in 1913 of about 200,000,000 marks, should also be revised.

The visitor to Berlin will be amazed at the interest there in the colonial question. Sixteen societies, the most important of which are probably the Deutsche Kolonial-Gesellschaft and the Bund der Kolonialfreunde, are actively agitating for the revival of the old German Colonial Empire. Colonial congresses are annually held at which problems of colonial administration are learnedly discussed. The scientific journal, *Mitteilungen aus den Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaften*, von Porsch, Schurmann, and Gehe, which was discontinued during the war, is again being published, while the Society for the Protection of Native Races has maintained its review, the *Kolonial-Rundschau*, under the able editorship of Professor von Westernhagen. Altogether about 12 newspapers and reviews devoted to colonial questions regularly appear.

German Missionaries Return

Partly as a result of the efforts of the International Missionary Council, allied governments are beginning to allow German missionaries to return to the colonies, while about 25 Germans have repurchased plantations in the British Cameroons. Deprived of its former field of activity, the Society for the Protection of Natives nevertheless maintains the zealous interest which just before the war was instrumental in bringing about reforms in German colonial administration. The society now proposes to send nurses to the African colonies or countries such as Liberia which will receive them, for the purpose of instructing the natives in hygiene and matters of health.

True, the German colonies were not annexed outright by the allies. At the instance of President Wilson, they were placed under the mandate system, a system in which each power obtaining ex-German territory was obliged to administer it under definite obligations toward the outside world and the natives, to report annually to the Council of the League, and to submit generally to the supervision of the Mandate Commission.

The mandate system has not, however, satisfied German opinion. Its leaders point to the fact that the system does not apply to any of the colonies proper held by the Allies, that within the mandates themselves, less attention is now being paid to such questions as public health and education than when the territories were under German control; and that the Mandate Commission is dominated by allied nations.

Think Mandate a Slop

The original disposition of German thought, as expressed notably in the writings of Dr. Heinrich Schnee, former Governor of German East Africa

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Cut in Rubber Costs
Is Called Possible

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 20

THE Philippines can produce all the rubber needed in the United States, said John W. Hausmann, vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce of the islands. Utilizing that supply, he asserted, would result in a large saving to the public. He characterized as "extremely conservative" the Department of Commerce report, estimating that 1,500,000 acres were available for the growth of rubber in the Philippines.

Border Lines
to Tighten Up
on SmugglersAndrews' Regime Makes
Place for Former Army
Men in Dry Ranks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Following his conference with prohibitionist divisional chiefs and state directors, Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has plunged into the final work connected with the selection of the 24 new federal district administrators, and it is believed that before the end of the week he will be ready to announce the list of these appointments.

It is assumed that in the list of appointees for those important positions there will be a liberal number of the present divisional chiefs and state directors, but it can also reliably be stated that among the new administrators retired army men will be well represented.

Army-Navy Men Favored

Appointment of men with experience as officers in the United States army and navy was mentioned some time since by Mr. Andrews as desirable timber for positions as federal district administrators, because of their acquisition of disciplinary and administrative methods in the service. While that feature of his program was apparently submerged for a time after he made his original statement on the subject, it has now come to the fore, and more than bids fair to be realized.

Tightening up the lines against illicit manufacturers and dealers in liquors and the strengthening out of any "kinks" in the present system of enforcement is one of the purposes of the decentralization program, as well as giving legitimate industry whatever alcohol it may need in the course of its business. Among the important phases of prohibition enforcement, receiving the assistant secretary's attention during the conference which he has held during the last ten days.

Smugglers of liquor, narcotics, merchandise, and aliens across the Canadian border are to experience continually greater difficulties in the plying of their illicit trade, as the result of the conference between Canadian officials and representatives of the State, Justice and Treasury Departments. The conference is for the purpose of bringing about the formulation of regulations against smuggling to be adopted by both this country and Canada, and will result in further co-operation between the border forces of the two countries. Consideration of a number of regulations already prepared by representatives of the State, Justice and Treasury Departments is to be presented by Mr. Andrews, who is chairman of the United States delegation.

The Representatives

The other members of the delegation representing the United States are State Department, William H. Vallance, assistant to the Solicitor; Treasury Department, Ernest W. Camp, director of customs; Nathaniel Van Doren, director, special agency service; Frank Dow, assistant to General Andrews; J. Murphy of the Customs Legal Force; Admiral F. C. Billard, United States Coast Guard; Lieutenant Charles Root, United States Coast Guard; James J. Britt, general counsel, prohibition.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Mongolian Government Orders
Roy Andrews to Leave Country

American Explorer Accused of Engaging in Unwelcome Propaganda—American Museum Officials and Asia Magazine Editor Discredit Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The charges alleged to have been made by Mongolian authorities that Roy Chapman Andrews, head of the scientific expedition, sent out jointly by the American Museum of Natural History and Asia Magazine, has been carrying on political propaganda and stirring up Mongolia against Soviet Russia, is untrue, according to the museum authorities and Louis B. Froelich, editor of Asia Magazine. An Associated Press dispatch from Urga printed this morning said the Urga authorities had ordered Mr. Andrews to cease his exploration and scientific work and to leave Mongolian territory.

"I am certain Mr. Andrews has not entered into politics in Mongolia, nor anywhere in Asia," Mr. Froelich told The Christian Science Monitor representative here this morning. "Indeed, Mr. Andrews is too wise and knows too much about Asia to do such a thing. I feel, therefore, that there is a misunderstanding somewhere and that Mr. Andrews will be able to arrange matters satisfactorily with the Mongolian officials and will continue the work which has already brought such great results."

"The whole purpose of the expedition is scientific and Mr. Andrews has held steadfastly to this purpose. He had permission from the authorities in Urga to carry on scientific work and exploration which the expedition under him has been doing, and although we have heard nothing directly from him that would throw very much light on the present trouble, we are satisfied he is in a position to discuss the question of continuance of this work with the Mongolian officials and to arrange everything satisfactorily."

By the terms of an agreement between Soviet Russia and China on May 31, 1924, Russia recognizes outer Mongolia as an integral part of the Republic of China. An article of this agreement recognizes China's sovereignty in outer Mongolia.

Permission to carry on the work of the expedition in outer Mongolia was obtained by Mr. Andrews from Mongolian officials in Urga before the expedition set foot on Mongolian soil.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP).—Discovery in Mongolia of traces of what is believed to have been the earliest type of primitive man, by the expedition led by Roy Chapman Andrews, may prove important as a clue to determine the place of America in man's development, according to Dr. Clark Wissler, anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History.

"The significance of these discoveries is great," said Dr. Wissler. "They show, for one thing, that the stone age culture of Asia paralleled that of western Europe. When the first try for paleolithic man in Central Asia not only returns rich collections, but reveals too widely separated horizons, it is certain that the whole chapter of stone age history is to be read in Asia, as well as Europe."

"This prospect holds out a promise for America, where there has as yet been no clue to the direct relations of prehistoric man to the ancients of the Old World, and once we know the story of the stone age in eastern Asia, there is every reason to believe that the place of prehistoric America can be determined."

By the Associated Press

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., Aug. 20.—A concert of popular songs and Eskimo music broadcast from Etah, Greenland, 3700 miles away, was heard by an audience of 25 seated before an amplifier in station 9XN.

The station is operated by the Zenith Radio Corporation, of which Lieut-Com. E. F. McDonald Jr., aboard the U. S. S. Peary with the MacMillan expedition, is president. Voice and instrumental selections were heard, but the phonograph selections proved best in reception, mainly because none of the audience could understand the Eskimo performers. This marked the first time in history that an assembly has heard any entertainment broadcast from the Arctic area.

During the program, station WAP at Etah broke in with "an urgent message," announcing the location of the S. S. Arctic, Canadian steamer which was unheard of for 30 days. All aboard the S. S. Arctic were safe and well. The radio transmission apparatus aboard the Arctic was damaged beyond use, and operators aboard could not notify anyone of their plight.

Upon putting in at Etah, where they anchored alongside the U. S. S. Bowdoin and the U. S. S. Peary, Mr. McDonald immediately dispatched word to his station here of their safety. Among those present at 9XN were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Rawson and Frederick J. Kennett Rawson, another son, is aboard the S. S. Peary as a galley boy.

WALTHAM TAX RATE JUMPS

Waltham's new tax rate is \$31.40, an increase of \$3.40 over last year, according to a statement made last night by city officials. The reason given for the jump is increased appropriations.

IRISH TO INTRODUCE BILL
TO CURB TRAFFIC IN LIQUORRecommendations of Commission Calling for Reduction
in Number of Saloons Are to Be Embodied in Measure
Which Is to Come Before Dail

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—The liquor trade has started strong opposition to the proposals of the intoxicating liquor commission to reduce the number of saloons in the Irish Free State. Several meetings of brewers and distillers have taken place with a view to organizing resistance to the commission's proposals. The commission's proposals run somewhat in excess of public expectations, involving the extinction of between 5000 and 6000 saloons, in pursuance of the commission's scheme to reduce the number of saloons to one for every 400 inhabitants. The commission proposes that compensation should be paid for annulled licenses by a levy on the remaining licenses.

Hours of trading will be drastically reduced, and no liquor sold on Sundays or weekdays between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 10 p. m. On Saturdays the hours will be further shortened, but the Sunday hours remain as at present. Saloons in towns with a population under 5000 will be closed on Saturday at 5 p. m.

Moreover, the system by which hotel bars and ordinary saloons bars have differential treatment will be altered and the closing hours for social clubs will be the same as for ordinary public houses.

According to a statement made by Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Justice, when appointing the commission he is committed to introducing legislation embodying its recommendations immediately on the reassembling of the Dail early next November.

By the Associated Press

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DELEGATES TOLD
OF THE BENEFIT
OF PROHIBITIONAmerican Addresses Stock-
holm Christian Parley—
War's Methods Challenged

By Special Cable

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20.—The challenge of prohibition in its world aspects was brought before the Christian Conference on Life and Work by Dr. Charles F. Wishart of the Presbyterian Church of America on Wednesday evening. The delegates were not in agreement on the question, but Dr. Wishart's address projected the subject into the forefront. He said: "Sordid materialism of every description is massed against prohibition in America, but this great social reform is winning. There is 80 per cent less liquor consumed in America than formerly. Prohibition is bridging the chasm between capital and labor. Do not judge the value of prohibition from what is said of it by its enemies. We do not need criticism but sympathy and co-operation from the rest of the world." The address was received in silence by certain continental delegations.

King Gustav's Address

Prohibition, it is felt, must begin with the church in many countries before world prohibition is advanced. The conference was united on every other social question. King Gustav, in the course of his address to the conference said: "It is in the hearts of men that we must lay the foundation for peace and mutual trust within the community, as well as between peoples. It is the high purpose of the conference to contribute to the realization of this ideal, with the spiritual means at the disposal of the church."

One objective of the delegates is to rid the world of war and many of the speakers call on governments to work for peace. This is the outstanding feature of the opening sessions. For the first time in history, united protestantism challenges pagan methods of war.

Establishing the Golden Rule

In this connection, Archbishop Stepan of Bulgaria said: "This is the world of war and many of the speakers call on governments to work for peace. This is the outstanding feature of the opening sessions. For the first time in history, united protestantism challenges pagan methods of war."

A Report on the Church and Economic and Industrial Problems

A report on the church and economic and industrial problems was presented by the Dean of Worcester, who declared that all industry must be subordinated to human needs and property. Interpreted in terms of stewardship, he added: "In all economic problems, the human factor is more important than material gain. What we need to attempt is to extend the range of Christian idealism within the economic order which we believe in. The sacred gospel must be together. That is why we are here."

CANADIANS TO VISIT MAINE

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 20 (Special).—Announcement is made here that in early fall the visit of the Orpheon troupe to Quebec, Canada, will be extended to include a visit to Lewiston, Maine, and that Canadian city, including the Prime Minister. About 100 will be in the party and trips will be made from Lewiston to industrial centers and places of scenic interest.

World's Radio "Roof" Found
Cause of "Fading" ReceptionNaval Experts Say "Sky's Ceiling" Deflects Waves—
Believe Theory Key to Better Transmission

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—Investigations by the Naval Research Laboratory here and the Carnegie Institution have produced results of far-reaching implications for radio communication by confirming the theory of an ionized region in the higher layers of the earth's atmosphere, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, announced today.

The experiments are continuing, but Mr. Wilbur asserted that the researchers already had produced the nearest approach to the key to unsolved problems of radio that has yet been made. He indicated that the results would go a long way toward eliminating "fading" and other difficulties of wireless communication.

The chief benefit from the discoveries at present is understood to apply chiefly to commercial radio telegraphy. The theories involved, however, were said to have been mastered "to the point where it can be definitely stated that a high frequency transmitting station can be built, at a cost of \$60,000, that will give better service and longer range than the present high-power stations, costing \$2,000,000 each, while the cost of operation will be correspondingly reduced."

"Ceiling of Sky"

The ionized zone was described as constituting "a ceiling of the sky," but further investigation will be necessary to determine its size, shape and exact location. It is known to lie more than 100 miles above the earth. Mr. Wilbur's statement added in part:

From observations made it appears that the plane of maximum density, in popular language, the ceiling of the sky, lies at a varying distance above the surface on the earth, rising and falling as atmospheric conditions vary.

This layer, the conception of which originated independently

Tells of Prohibition's Success in America

DR. CHARLES F. WISHART
Delegate of the Presbyterian Church of America to the Christian Conference on Life and Work Being Held in StockholmRadio Set Shipments
to Pay Higher Rates

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 20

A definite place in railroad freight schedules and became subject to higher rates in a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Rates on radio sets and those combined with talking machines in less than carload lots are increased to 1½ times the first class rate. In many cases this would be 50 per cent. In carload lots, the increase would be about 20 per cent.

LEON TROTZKY
RETURNS TO POWER

WARSAW, Aug. 20 (AP).—Advices from Moscow report the return to power of Leon Trotsky with the appointment of the former War Minister as Chief of the Economic Council.

His restoration to a position of influence had been expected in Polish circles, where it was considered that his strength and popularity were too great to permit of keeping him long under protraction because of the possibility of his becoming the head of some anti-Soviet movement. What we need to attempt is to extend the range of Christian idealism within the economic order which we believe in. The sacred gospel must be together. That is why we are here."

NEW PRICES ARE 16½ CENTS IN NEW JERSEY

New prices are 16½ cents in New Jersey, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., and 17½ cents in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The cut was met by the Gulf Refining Company.

The Texas Company adjusted its prices to conform with the Standard of New Jersey's half-cent cut and also the 1½-cent reduction yesterday by the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana.

Paint Yields to Iron as Portland Traffic Marker

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Thousands of dollars will be saved to Portland by the use of galvanized iron markers, instead of paint, for pedestrian traffic lanes on downtown street corners.

The markers are 4½ inches square, and they will be placed 9½ inches apart. They will form permanent lanes. The markers are placed in the pavement by a special process, whereby the asphalt is heated and softened and they are firmly imbedded by 12-pound sledge hammers. They will make the markers brighter.

FREIGHT-TARIFF
PLATFORM FIXED
BY FARM GROUPEqual Basis With Industry
and Labor Will Be Demanded at WashingtonFINANCE MAY JOIN
IN REVISION PLEA

Rehabilitation of Europe Requires Lowering of Bars for Admission of Products

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 20.—Two issues can be earmarked by all concerned—Administration, Congress and Interstate Commerce Commission—as the "farm relief" questions of overshadowing importance. One is freight rates; the other is the tariff.

Freight rates constitute the immediate issue because they are on the threshold of consideration at Washington. Before the Interstate Commerce Commission file applications from 72 or 73 railroad companies, serving 22 agricultural states west of Chicago, for an increase of 5 per cent in commodity rates. Although this represents a reduction of more than 50 per cent in the original demand, the farmers contend that this increase would levy an unjust tax on the farm and they intend to resist with all the force at their command.

Bringing Pressure

They are concentrating their opposition on the various public utility commissions, or railroad commissions in the farming states. Through them organized agriculture hopes eventually to bring enough pressure to bear upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to block the rate increase. The crucial test is expected at Washington in September.

Freight rates go to the root of the farmer's problems. Authorities like O. E. Braden, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and a member of President Coolidge's agricultural commission, insist that the farmer pays the freight "both ways"—namely, on what he ships to market, and on everything he has shipped to him. The farmer's share in the freight cost of his marketed produce and of his purchases may be camouflaged under other items, but he is positive it is there.

There's nothing of radicalism in the farmer's discontent with freight rates. It may be appropriately said in passing that the western farmer resents being labeled a radical. He is a businessman, and a conservative one. He calls attention to the fact that, barring Wisconsin, no single western state in 1924 went radical and that the vast bulk of the La Follette vote was rolled up in towns and cities.

But the farmer insists that there is neither rhyme nor reason in fixing railroad earnings at 5½ per cent by act of Congress, the minimum return on investment, while the farmer is guaranteed no return at all. Thus, repeal of the so-called rate-fixing section of the Esch-Cummins transportation law gives one of the planks in the farmers' political platform, on which they are likely to lay continuous stress.

Companies Provided For

Every farmer who ships hogs or cattle to market, or perishable produce like fruit or dairy goods, has the liveliest interest in railroad efficiency, and is willing to pay for it. But he thinks the railroad companies are already in position both to earn proper profits and give efficient service. When the Government returned the rail properties to their owners after the war, the rate of freight and received a horizontal 10 per cent increase. It was argued, and the farming community assented to the view, that the increase was required to restore roadway and rolling stock.

Of the country have in the meantime not only developed their equipment to the highest point of efficiency, but seem able to go in for some "fancy things." The farmer, for instance, has seen or heard of the \$80,000, 000 new Union Station at Chicago. He is persuaded it wasn't passenger traffic that provided the funds for that palatial structure. He is certain, on the contrary, that they came from freight rates, to which he is a heavy contributor.

Tax-burdened as he is, and just getting "out of the woods" in which he has been struggling for the last two or three years, the farmer is not in mood to shoulder the new load which his western freight rates would put upon him. He will combat them to the end. If he fails, political consequences are inevitable. Administration and Congress alike will feel their impact.

Equality With Industry

The McNary-Haugen export proposition, while still favored in spots, no longer commands the wide farm support it formerly did. Conditions have altered to such an extent, plus wheat for export is the main one—and with new conditions there is a less urgent demand for that particular form of government aid.

In effect, it provided for the wheat grower the same protective benefits that the tariff system gives to industry, or that the Immigration law confers upon labor. The farmer demands what industry and labor have received, and will be neither happy nor politically at rest until he gets it.

Farm leaders confess that they have not yet evolved a laudable plan for readjusting the tariff system, so that agriculture will get its full protective share. Broadly speaking, what the farmer wants is "a balanced tariff" that will make it possible for him to buy manufactured goods—everything from boots to automobiles—at lower prices than he now has to pay. He has convinced

himself that they are dear today mainly because they are highly protected.

To the argument that his own produce is protected—such as wheat, on which there is an import tariff of 42 cents a bushel—he replies that this is of little real consequence, since this country is not ordinarily a wheat importer. Most of the time during the past year Winnipeg wheat prices have been higher than American prices, despite the 42-cent tariff.

Must Be Answered

Restricted immigration assures American labor immunity from wage-cutting competition. The farmer contemplates that state of affairs, demanding to know "where he gets off." Washington will have to tell him. Until the answer is forthcoming, Washington's admonitions that self-reliance is the farmer's main hope will fall upon inhospitable ears.

The president of one of the greatest banks in the west is authority for the statement that Wall Street and the farmers may be about to battle shoulder to shoulder for a modified tariff on manufactured goods. The bankers' interest in this strangely becoming an economic companion of the farmer lies in high finance's desire to help Europe get back on its feet.

It is an open secret that Wall Street sympathizes with the recent and significant intimation of Sir René Howard, the British Ambassador, who pointed out that if Europe is to find her debt to the United States she must be permitted to sell goods in the American market. That means tariff reduction of the precise sort the farmer craves.

No More "Deflation"

Generally speaking, the agricultural community in the west thinks President Coolidge is sound when he urges that the farmer must himself furnish the lion's share of agricultural relief. Deflation made him realize that he must till his soil in strict accordance with world marketing conditions. He has to a considerable extent wiped out surplus production, especially of wheat, though some farm leaders are concerned about the effects of prospective \$2 wheat this year. If it should tempt improvident growers to go in extensively again for wheat production, there would be another serious collapse of prices, another deflation of the farmer.

Mr. Bradford is making a close-range inspection of the western farming situation. Nearly everywhere he has found it to be first-class. "America will harvest about enough wheat this year," he said to the writer, "carry us through without any trouble, and the farmer will get big prices for his short crop because of the absence of a surplus."

The corn crop, on the other hand, will be one of the biggest, if not the biggest, on record. That will curtail corn prices, but the cattle feeders will absorb correspondingly large quantities of feeder corn, prices of hogs will mount because they will be sent to market fatter, and thus matters will be made up, as far as corn is concerned.

Cattle Men Hard Pressed
"Our cattle-growers are still worse off than any other class of farmers. Many of them have been wiped out. Those who survive continue to be hard pressed, but they are seeing daylight."

I asked him what the farmer mostly expects from Washington. He replied, unhesitatingly, "Justice on the question of freight rates, and a square deal with regard to the protective tariff system." He is a firm believer in co-operative marketing as an aid to agricultural prosperity. He thinks the Grain Marketing Corporation, which recently was put out of business in Chicago, was on the right track and had already achieved a tremendous measure of success.

Co-operative marketing, he says, is resulting in a better quality of produce. Above all, it is educating the farmer to take a more intelligent interest in a department of his business hitherto neglected—namely, adjusting production to marketing conditions.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Band concert at Nantasket Beach from 2 to 3 and from 7 to 9 p. m.
Baseball at Braves Field, 3:15 p. m.; St. Louis versus Boston.
Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Emire (Salem)—Seventeen, 8:30.
Majestic—Rose Marie, 8.
Motion Pictures
Colonial—Douglas Fairbanks in "Don Q. & Co."
Fenway—"The Air Mail."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Baseball at Braves Field, 3:15 p. m.; Cincinnati versus Boston.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Friday, fresh west and northwest winds.
New England: Generally fair tonight; Friday fair and cooler, fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. standard time, 25th meridian)
Albany 74
Atlantic City 75
Boston 74
Buffalo 68
Calgary 64
Chicago 72
Cincinnati 72
Cleveland 72
Denver 68
Detroit 72
Ely 68
Hartford 72
Helena 68
Jacksonville 72
Kansas City 68
Los Angeles 62

High Tides at Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday, 1 p. m.; Friday, 1:30 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 3:10 p. m.

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COLONIAL HOPE LURES GERMANS TOWARD LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

and now a member of the Reichstag, was to look upon the mandate system merely as disguised imperialism, as a hypocritical sop to liberalism throughout the world. This attitude, however, is changing. Many Germans now admit that the idea of international responsibility for the administration of backward regions is merely a tool, they agree that the colonies returned to Germany should remain under the mandate system; they argue that the system should be applied to all colonies; but even then Germany would not be satisfied until she was also given a mandate of her own.

Various arguments are put forth in favor of this demand. The first is economic. The population of Germany is rapidly increasing, both as a result of births and of repatriation of Germans from such ceded territories as German Poland. The economic resources of Germany were seriously depleted by the war, while the restrictive immigration legislation of the United States prevents unlimited emigration. Upon the basis of these facts, the Germans argue, as have the British in regard to Kenya, that the remaining colonies will be the only source of raw materials for Germany.

In reply to the argument that the white man cannot live in Africa, they point to the highlands of Tanganyika, Cameroons and South West where, they assert, white settlement is entirely feasible. But Germany cannot colonize the tropics unless she has colonies of her own.

Germans Not Tropic Settlers

It must be confessed that this argument of over-population is the weakest one in the German case. Despite strenuous efforts to colonize the tropics, Germany has not more than 20,000 Germans took up their residence in Africa. The grandiose Empire Settlement Plan which the British have been playing with in an effort to solve their unemployment problem since the war has also failed. In the long run, the Germans are not tropic settlers. The tropics must be served as a home where children could be reared, emigration would not solve the population problem, simply because ongoing generations at home shortly fill the gap, making the population in Germany as acute as ever. White settlement of the tropics means, moreover, unending conflict with the native. If the white man is to live, he must get the native to work for him as a laborer. The result of this policy in British India and the former German Cameroons are well known.

The real solution of Germany's population problem, apart from the reduction of the birth rate, is the solution she employed before the war—industrialization, the export of manufactured goods in return for raw materials. But for this very reason, Germans assert that a colonial empire is necessary. In reply to the argument that Germany should buy and sell in the best market, regardless of the flag, the Germans state that unless they have political control over territories, they have no secure source of trade.

Closed Door the Rule

The growing tendency in the different colonial empires is to monopolize trade, directly or indirectly, for the home country and to exclude the foreigner—in other words, the Closed Door. While Germany maintained the Open Door in all of her colonies, it is now guaranteed only in two classes of mandates; in the Class C mandates the Closed Door is allowed. The only way to offset these restrictions, according to the Germans, is to have colonies which they would themselves control. In theory, the best solution of this problem would be an international treaty guaranteeing the Open Door in all colonies throughout the world. But the Germans do not believe that such a treaty is practicable. Moreover, they believe that even under an open-door treaty, the power actually having political control can indirectly discriminate in favor of its own nationals so as to monopolize trade. But here again, the best solution is international—these indirect discriminations should be placed before some international board, such as the Mandates Commission, for review.

A much stronger argument for the return of the German colonies is the sentimental argument. Germany is the only great power in the world which has no colonies. Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles, in stating that the tutelage of the mandates should be entrusted to "advanced nations," implies that while France, Great Britain, and Japan are competent to govern mandates, Germany, which has generally been regarded to be the most efficient nation on the continent, is incompetent.

The Incompetency Charge

In fact, this charge of incompetency was frankly made by the Allies toward the close of the World War. Elaborate diplomatic papers were drawn up and published to the world, declaring that Germany had terribly misgoverned her colonies; that she had decimated native populations in punitive expeditions; that she had exploited her domains for the benefit of absentee landlords. Germany could not therefore be entrusted longer with the welfare of 13,000,000 blacks in Africa, who should consequently be turned over to the tender mercies of the governments. Probably most of the charges made against the Germans by the Allies were true at one time in Germany's colonial history. However, reforms were being made. Likewise, the same charges could have been made against the administration of colonies by the allied powers.

The treatment of natives under the old regime in the Belgian Congo; the concession system in French Equatorial Africa; the British record in dealing with the Ashanti or with the Masai; the almost fatal policy of France in the early days of Algeria; the notoriously odious conditions in the Portuguese colonies today—an empire which exists largely at the expense of England and because of the interests of British capital; excessive taxation of natives in

Kenya—all these examples show that colonial abuses have by no means been confined to a single power. To assert that only the Allies are pure and unadulterated, according to German opinion, downright hypocrisy. To the German mind, the present colonial settlement is based upon a slur on a nation of 60,000,000 people, and a slur which must be removed before permanent peace is possible.

Germans Studied Africa

Great contributions to the world's knowledge of Africa have been made by German natural scientists, geographers and explorers. Among the most noted of the latter have been Barth, Overweg, Vogel and Von Bary in West and Central Africa; and Krapf, Rehm, and Von der Decken in East Africa. The contemporary work of Professors Westermann, Meinhold, Mansfeld and Gutmann in African institutions and languages is well known in intellectual circles in Europe if not in America.

At the present time Germany has six colonial institutes for scientific research, such as the Seminar for Oriental, African and Africanische Sprachen at the University of Berlin and a similar seminar at the University of Hamburg.

Strange to say, interest in African languages today at the University of Berlin is greater than before the war. The German mind is in control. Intellectual activity by Germany is hampered; it is forced to experiment in territories held by the Allies on the ground that the Germans, who are making these great contributions, are unfit to be in control. Moreover, some of the imperial governments today lack the resources and the intelligence to develop, according to the plan of trusteeship, their colonies. Equipped as she thus is, Germany, so it is argued, could make a real contribution to the world, if but given an opportunity.

The Practical Problem

The force of the German argument is being recognized in theory in some of the allied countries, notably in France and Great Britain. The practical problem is, however, whether should be given to Germany. There is no prospect that any of the British dominions will surrender their newly acquired territory to its original owner. British opinion would probably balk at the return of Tanganyika since this would break the unity of the East African Empire which Britain is trying to develop. Few Frenchmen are in the mood to return Togo or the Cameroons. The suggestion is repeatedly made, in private, to be sure, that the notoriously misgoverned colonies of Portugal be given as a mandate to Germany. Yet this transfer, without consent, presents infinite difficulties. So strong is the sentiment in many for the return of the colonies that despite these difficulties, the allied governments will probably take some action. Once Germany is admitted to the League of Nations, a suggestion is probably being made, by a member of the Mandates Commission. As a member of the League, Germany will become entitled to the privileges of the Open Door in the Class A and B mandates.

The Following Steps

These will be the first steps which will probably be followed by the return of German members to the International Colonial Institute, an important scientific society of officials and students for the study of colonial problems, from which the German members were expelled during the war. Perhaps Germany will even insist on being given a mandate before adhering to the Security Pact or joining the League, or as the price for withdrawing her reservation to Article 16 of the Covenant as to foreign troops crossing her territory. This bargaining is not particularly pleasant. But it would be a mistake to believe that this is a matter only of satisfying the self-interest and pride of the German people. Given a mandate, Germany would do its utmost to set a standard in colonial administration, to match which the Allies would have to work hard. From this standpoint, a German mandate would advance the idea of trusteeship which is coming to dominate, in theory at least, the government of the backward regions of the world.

PRACTICAL TEACHING COURSES ARE URGED

School Heads Say Life Problems Should Be Taught

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 20 (Special)—Dr. Harold G. Rugg, of Columbia University and Louis P. Benet, superintendent of schools of Manchester, N. H., speaking at the annual New Hampshire school teachers institute at the Keene Normal School, advocated more practical teaching in college preparation courses.

Head masters were urged to take their plea to the people and start a movement which will compel colleges to admit students without requiring a number of years of study of specified subjects, especially the classics. He also added that there would be many college men on the inside who would help out. The plan, as presented by Dr. Rugg, is to have the schools teach students to study "life as it is, and to study its problems, no matter what field of subjects it includes. Instead of studying subjects merely for the sake of gaining entrance to college."

Mr. Benet said he would give more for a student who knew how to write a good composition and speak well, than for one who knew many years of Latin.

MR. HAMMOND ACCEPTS

Governor Fuller has received a reply from John Hays Hammond accepting an invitation to be present at the conference of New England governors called for tomorrow by Governor Fuller to take action to meet the situation caused by a possible anthracite strike. Mr. Hammond was chairman of the Federal Coal Commission and is regarded as an authority on the subject.

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Denver, Colo.

Special Correspondence

LORRAINE's parents moved into the suburbs and the little 6-year-old girl was not long getting acquainted with all the neighbors—all except one, a man who passed by her home every morning and evening. He would stalk silently by, paying no attention to her sunny smile. In fact, he was so seemingly morose, that Lorraine's Uncle Jim dubbed him "Old Sorry Face." Lorraine objected to this and determined to help him.

Next morning she watched for him to pass, and said "Good morning." No response from the man. The next time he passed she rushed out and grasped his limp hand and said, "Haven't you any little girl?" He said, "No, thank goodness," and released his hand. But every time he passed she would smile at him and he would walk the full length of the acre lot, chatting incessantly to him and holding his hand, if she could reach it.

Then came a time when the little girl stopped meeting him. He paid no attention to it at first. Finally, one morning, he asked a boy if the little freckle-faced girl had moved away. The boy said, "No, she was in an automobile that turned over." That day a dozen beautiful roses arrived at the home for the little girl, but no name accompanied them. Lorraine was joyful and repeatedly declared that the poor man that was sorry had sent them. The family scoffed at the idea, but the child insisted she knew he sent them, and she spent a good part of two days writing to him, which was an arduous task for her.

The next day the man came to the door and said he had come in response to the little girl's invitation to visit her. Her family were surprised, but admitted him. When Lorraine saw him she was so delighted she rushed to him and hugged and kissed him and just cried, "I knew it! I knew it! That was why it did. That was why it did." Her mother asked, "Why did it do that?" "Oh," she repeated, "That's why the automobile turned over, so 'cause Mr. Sorry won't be sorry any more."

Now many children play in that man's yard and find joy.

Manhattan, Kan.

Special Correspondence
THE morning after the banquet here in honor of William M. Jardine, the new Secretary of Agriculture, Mrs. Jardine distributed among "shut-ins" the beautiful roses which formed her corsage bouquet for the occasion.

Many of the grateful recipients of the flowers were very poor, but they found that the wife of the new member of the President's Cabinet is no respecter of persons.

CHEAPER FLOUR SOLD TO STATE

About \$15,000 Saved by Commonwealth at Present Prices

Approximately \$15,000 was saved by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in buying flour at the present market prices, over the figures submitted last February, when the bids were rejected because of prevailing high costs. The State has just contracted for 16,135 barrels bread flour at \$8.40 per barrel, deliveries to be made in 98-day lots in sacks by September 1, 1925 and Feb. 27, 1926, for use in the various institutions of the Commonwealth.

Market prices last February were \$9.25@10.10 for hard winter patents and \$9.00@10.50 for spring patents. Bids were requested for 19,000 barrels for use between February and September of this year. On Feb. 13, all bids were rejected and the State bought in small lots from time to time, in the open market, saving considerable money.

Prices during the last few weeks have been more satisfactory and the semiannual bids were opened at the State House, after exhaustive baking tests and thorough analysis of the samples submitted prior to the opening of the bids. Nineteen flour mills submitted samples and bids, the lowest bidder getting the contract as his samples had given satisfactory results in the tests.

The bids ranged from \$8.40 to \$9.79 per barrel. The winning bid was submitted by the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills of Lawrenceburg, Ind., with head offices in Boston.

FARBANKS FAMILY ASSOCIATION MEETS

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special)—H. Irving Fairbanks was re-elected president of the Fairbanks Family in America Association at its annual reunion held here yesterday. Other officers elected included: Vice-presidents, Henry O. Fairbanks and

Maurice Hart; secretary, Miss Grace M. Hart; treasurer, Norman K. Smith; directors, Miss Emma A. Fairbanks, Mrs. Cora B. Fairbanks, Mrs. Jennie Smith and J. V. R. Shepard.

More than 200 descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks gathered at the old family homestead which the Massachusetts family built in 1636. Representatives of 18 states were present. Many of the women and children were dressed in costumes of colonial style.

PORTLAND IS HOST TO TOURIST THRONG

Officials Figure Visitors Spend \$1,575,000 in Season

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20 (Special)—Never in its history has Portland experienced so great an influx of summer tourists as this season, which promises to continue late.

That when accurate figures can be obtained this will also apply to the State is the belief of the officials of the State of Maine Public Bureau, who base their opinions on the reports which have been coming to them from various sources.

Figures from the major hotels in Portland show that they are entertaining daily approximately 1775 guests. A safe estimate of the other hotels and boarding places in the city taking in guests, according to the hotel men point out, that most of these tourists do not remain in the city for any great length of time. Most of them leave within a day or two to penetrate further into the State, and their places are taken by new tourists coming in or leaving.

By estimate of the officials of the Maine Public Bureau the average tourist in Portland, including the pay for his hotel or boarding house room would spend about \$7 a day at a conservative figure. The 3000 tourists in Portland spending this amount would mean that \$21,000 is placed in circulation by them in Portland daily. When this figure is multiplied by the number of days in July, August, and up to the middle of September, about 75 in all, the total amount of money spent in the city this year for the summer season will be about \$1,575,000.

CLOTHIERS ANNOUNCE CONVENTION PLANS

The New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers' Association announced today that the New England members who will attend the twelfth annual convention of the national association at Chicago, Aug. 24-28, are George D. Goldie and B. C. Davis of Filene's and Morris A. Roberts of Lynn. The New England association will be officially represented by Joseph A. Spelman, secretary.

The convention will be held in Hotel Sherman and is expected to be of great benefit to all the retail clothiers and furnishers attending.

Monday, Aug. 24 will be given over to registration and report of various committees. At 6 o'clock that evening, a dinner and meeting will be held for the presidents and secretaries of the 37 state associations. At this meeting ideas will be exchanged tending toward a more uniform handling of the state association affairs. Tuesday and Thursday will be devoted to the departments of stock control and budgetary, advertising and window display. Wednesday will be "Industry Day." There will be joint sessions of retailers and manufacturers and a permanent industries committee and industrial court formed. Friday will be given over to committee reports, unfinished business and election of officers.

50 GRADUATES RUN FARMS

HATHORNE, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special)—Fifty graduates of the Essex County Agricultural school are now conducting farms for themselves or for others. The advisory board of the state department of agriculture, which visited the school this week, made a tour of the county and visited them. The advisory board also visited the reclamation project at Salisbury where under the division of reclamation of the department of agriculture a plan is being developed to make about 5000 acres of salt marsh productive by putting in a flood gate to shut out the tide water.

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PROMOTING PEACE BY CONTROL OF FOREIGN LOANS IS OUTLINED

Editor of New Republic Sees Powerful Influence of America on Other Nations Through Money Markets— Urges More International Economy

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 20

(AP)—The American Government has an opportunity to promote peace through control of foreign loan flotations, Alvin S. Johnson, editor of the New Republic, asserted at the Institute of Politics. He addressed an open conference on the recent foreign policy of the United States with his subject "America as International Investor."

"The United States Government," he said, "will undoubtedly be in a position to exert an influence upon most of the governments of Europe in the course of the next 10 years. Its desire, we may assume, will be to use this influence in the interests of peace and order. Whether it realizes this desire will depend in large measure upon its insight in interpreting the actual situation in Europe. It is time for America to recognize international economy as a fact and join formally or informally with the other nations in working out political institutions under which international economic interests may be secure."

Quest for Materials

Mr. Johnson pointed out the risk of conflict of interests with other nations where America's great corporations seek essential raw materials. Some sort of international organization alone could bring order out of the chaos on national interests, he said. The speaker first showed that American investments abroad now approach \$10,000,000,000 annually, by about \$1,000,000,000 yearly. By 1950 they might amount to \$50,000,000,000. The policy of "magnificent isolation" of debtor nations must be altered, he insisted.

"When America becomes definitely dependent on the tropical and subtropical zones for its petroleum supply, 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 automobiles will see recorded, in the price of gasoline the progress of sequestration of petroleum properties. The contribution to public opinion will by no means strengthen the tenet of noninterference."

Mr. Johnson said Europe, east of the Rhine is still very short of floating capital. The United States, he foresaw would have an invisible estate of some hundreds of million dollars there to conform its interest in law and order. A measure of indirect control by the government over loans to foreign governments and enterprises guaranteed by them was described as practicable and this connection America might take cognizance of foreign budgets and international policy.

Nation As Its Own Judge

"Our Government might hold consistently to the view that each nation is the final judge of its military policy," he declared, "and yet discriminate against those nations that appeared to be overreaching themselves in a military sense."

The commercial policies of the

United States Government were presented by Dr. Arthur N. Young, economic adviser to the Department of State.

"One of the most fundamental of American policies in relation to trade and investment abroad," he said, "is the well-known policy of the 'open door.' It is one thing for the Government to endeavor to open the door if it is not already open, or to try and keep it open. It is another thing to push American interests through that door. The Department of State endeavors to provide the opportunity, a fair field and no favor. It is for American interests to decide whether with the opportunity before them they wish to avail themselves of it."

"It cannot be said that the Government pursues a policy of economic or financial imperialism when the foreign trade and investment of American citizens are voluntary and are not means whereby the Government seeks to exploit or extend control over other nations."

"It should be emphasized that the department is entirely impartial as between responsible American interests that may be in competition. There is no favoritism to the rich, strong nor to any particular interest."

Aims of State Department

"In sum, the Department of State aims to assist and promote enterprise abroad not by seeking for special and exclusive privileges, but by seeking equality of opportunity; not by discriminating for the sake of discrimination for defense against unequal treatment; not by urging particular American business men to discriminate, but rather reserving marking out the exact channels in which they shall go, but by seeking to make conditions in which legitimate American enterprises can be carried on; not by sponsoring them or assuming governmental responsibilities for their acts, but by having confidence that what the American business man primarily needs abroad is a fair chance."

"The department thus aims to make conditions in which American enterprises abroad shall be mutually advantageous to the Americans concerned and to those with whom they deal, and to insure so far as possible that foreign trade and investment shall not result in national rivalry, but in solid and cordial relations."

Jeremiah W. Jenks, research professor of government and public administration in New York University, said the word "isolation" as applied to America's foreign commercial policy was a misnomer. He defined American policy as one of political noninterference combined with economic cooperation. There was little danger of economic imperialism, he asserted, and the implication that America or international bankers had forced loans on Latin American countries was a mistake.

"Most of our loans abroad have been made for worthy purposes on reasonable terms and if the money is properly administered the countries will gain in strength so that they will be better able to maintain their own independence."

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Corfu Incident Arouses Debate at Williamstown

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 20—The part played by the League of Nations in the Corfu incident roused vigorous disagreement between foreign spokesmen at the Institute of Politics.

Mr. Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, chief of operations, British general staff, at the open session this morning, took issue with a statement made by Count Antonio Cippico, Fascist Senator, that a delegate of the League of Nations attempted to bring about a blockade of Italy in the Greco-Italian crisis.

Sir Frederick named Lord Robert Cecil as the "delegate" referred to, and supported a statement previously made by Lionel Curtis, London editor, that the League of Nations in the Corfu incident "had averted war." Sir Frederick said in part: "I regret that Count Cippico is not here. My recollection of certain events with reference to the Corfu incident does not entirely tally with his. I was present at the League's Council when the Corfu incident occurred, and remained there until the end."

Count Cippico referred to the action of a certain delegate, whose name is so obvious to everyone here that I have no hesitation in mentioning it—Lord Robert Cecil. Count Cippico suggested that he had threatened Italy with a blockade. I was present at the meeting. Signor Sallandra, the Italian representative, was questioning the competence of the council to deal with the Greek-Italian dispute.

Lord Robert Cecil then a member of the British Government and an official representative, asked that the articles of the covenant of the league bearing on its action in case of threats of rupture, be read. They were read and among them Article XVI dealing with sanctions, which implies but does not mention the use of blockades.

"That was the only possibility of a threat which occurred to me. If Count Cippico says that the reading of the covenant articles constituted a threat I must disagree."

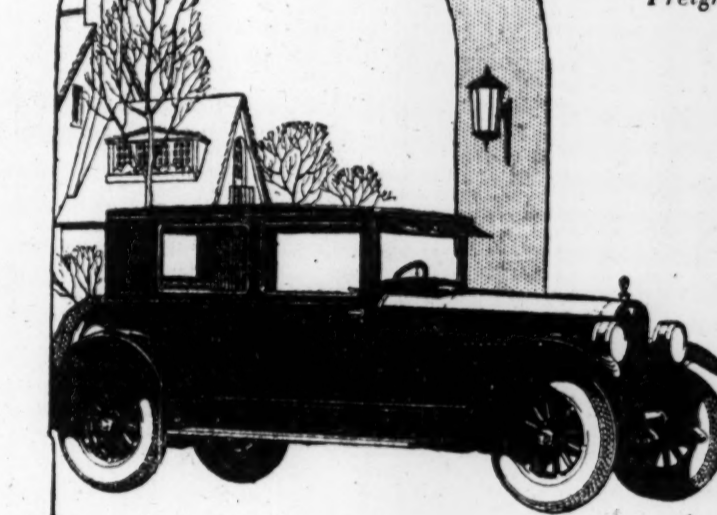
PACIFIC TRADE CONTROL

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Addressing a Liberal political picnic J. D. McLean, provincial minister of education, expressed the opinion that the people of Canada, in co-operation with the people of Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain can control for the British people the future trade of the Pacific. Great Britain, the minister declared, is still the commerce carrier of the world, but world trade is shifting steadily to the Pacific and Canada can fill a very important rôle in the new order of things.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HUNGARY MAKES GOOD PROGRESS

League of Nations' Representative Is Optimistic of Full Recovery

BUDAPEST, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Jeremiah Smith, Commissioner-General of the League of Nations for Hungary, expressed himself today in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as most optimistic about the economic and financial recovery of that country.

Interest Rates Too High

The Commissioner-General in his thirteenth report gently but firmly draws attention to the mistakes which still have to be corrected—at least to the more glaring mistakes of the present which can be changed. In the banking situation, for example, he refers to the lowering of the discount rate of the national bank from 11 to 9 per cent. He says:

"This reduction must have been intended to lead to a general reduction of the rates charged elsewhere for accommodation."

The rates of other institutions have not, however, kept pace, and Mr. Smith is of the opinion that "either interest rates must come down all along the line or productivity must be reduced to the level at which it can exist without normally having recourse to credit." But producers, both agricultural and industrial, "are even more dependent than normally" on assistance from banks because of "shortage of capital, lack of newly accumulated savings, and other causes." He adds that Hungary is "receiving help from foreign capital, but that Hungary cannot afford to wait until foreign investment solves the problem of interest rates and in the meantime the only means of progress is co-operation between the banks; the national bank has done what it can to promote such co-operation, but the results have not as yet been encouraging."

Pensions Exorbitant

In another part of the report, the Commissioner-General praises the administration in many respects of the state undertaking of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones—in particular the far greater revenues, in proportion, obtained from telephones than before the war. He does not, nevertheless, hesitate to point out that the item of expenditures for pensions seems to him exorbitant. In the Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, there has been a reduction in staff, but "in an attempt to make both ends meet, rates have been raised to a point above the level existing in many other European countries and today this is one of the most expensive public services in Hungary." He concludes:

"It does not seem possible, however, to reduce these rates until operating expenses can be cut down by further decreases in the operating staff and until the pension charge has diminished."

Regarding the national commission of economics which was appointed last January to examine all branches of the administration with a view to recommending measures for simplification of an economy in administration and which has brought in an interim report, Mr. Smith notes the many excellent reforms proposed, but finds that no far-reaching measures have been suggested.

Two Important Steps

Mr. Smith never leaves his own summary of conditions without ending up by giving the impression that reforms are progressing and that the economic life of the country is decidedly on the up-grade. Two steps, for example, taken during the month under consideration are of special interest. One is the decree of the Minister of Finance "requesting all commercial companies to revalue their assets and liabilities in paper crowns as of January, 1925, or as early as possible, and to report on the date on which the business year of the company begins."

He states, also, that "this reform has been made possible by the stabilization of the crown, and is an important step in the direction of affording reliable information in regard to the standing of companies, for the confusion caused by a long period of depreciating currency has made it impossible for a balance sheet to present an accurate picture of the value of a company's assets or liabilities." Note is also made of a "fiscal exemption for new buildings" and for those transformed. This is expected to stimulate building, give employment and relieve the housing situation.

World News in Brief

New York (AP)—Three men who in the last few years have been unofficial advisors to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and the Administration at Washington regarding Russian affairs, are going again to Soviet Russia. They are James P. Goodrich, formerly Governor of Indiana, William N. Haskell and Dr. F. A. Goldner of Stanford University. Colonel Haskell, who directed the American relief administration in Russia, already has sailed from New York.

Washington (AP)—Admiral Robert E. Coontz, now in command of the United States fleet now visiting New Zealand ports, is to surrender command to Admiral Samuel S. Robinson, when he returns, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, announces. Admiral Coontz is to be assigned as commandant of the fifth district, with headquarters at Hampton Roads. He will then revert automatically to the rank of rear admiral.

Athens (AP)—One of the most important contracts awarded by the Greek Government, that given to American and British capitalists recently for improvements in the Saloniki district. The contracts provide for the abolition of the district, the district and for changing the course of the Vardar River in Macedonia. The amount of capital to be furnished by the Americans and British is said to be \$25,000,000.

Patterson, N. J.—Supreme Court Justice William M. Seafort in the Nationalization Court in Patterson denied the application for citizenship presented by John Marselis, a saloon-keeper, a New Marselis had admitted that he had been fined for violating the national prohibition law.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made by The Christian Science Monitor to publish from time to time new aerial pictures of Boston taken by the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation, New York City. From the air, well-known landmarks look surprisingly strange, newer buildings take on a different aspect, and topography generally makes one think he is in a new country. New interest is added to aerial photography, for it is being used increasingly for city planning and zoning and forest surveys because of its speed, accuracy and economy. No from many angles the series offers unusual and interesting study.

Over the broad expanse of Back Bay, a comparatively newly populated business and residential section in the long and gradual extension of historic Boston, there has come during the past three decades a development of business houses, public buildings and apartment structures which has transformed this area into a veritable city in itself. Shown in the accompanying picture is one of the most active parts of Back Bay, that compassed by Massachusetts Avenue at the left, and by Huntington Avenue at the right corner. Among the outstanding buildings which can be located in this view are Symphony Hall, a portion of the white roof of which may be seen at the lower left; Horticultural Hall, directly opposite it; Mechanics Building at the extreme upper right; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist,

Gabrovo, Bulgaria (AP)—An address by King Boris was a feature of the fiftieth anniversary celebration recently at Washington regarding Russian affairs, are going again to Soviet Russia. They are James P. Goodrich, formerly Governor of Indiana, William N. Haskell and Dr. F. A. Goldner of Stanford University. Colonel Haskell, who directed the American relief administration in Russia, already has sailed from New York.

Washington (AP)—Gold production in the United States and its possessions during 1924 was 2,528,900 ounces, valued at \$32,277,000, the largest total in any year since 1919. Silver production for 1924 was 65,407,186 ounces, worth \$43,822,814, or 7,930,784 ounces less than the 1923 production.

Stockholm (AP)—Eighty per cent of Sweden's larger individual income tax payers reported increased revenues for 1924, as did two-thirds of the country's leading business corporations. The Stockholm tax authorities show that 150 taxpayers with incomes of more than \$50,000.

Washington—Edwin Smith, market specialist of the Department of Agriculture, just returned from Europe where he surveyed marketing possibilities, declared the European market for American fresh fruit could be expanded if American growers deliver the product in better condition at reasonable prices.

PROVINCETOWN
PILOT'S FIRST LANDING
100-mile round trip to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped boat, the *Derby*, sailed from Provincetown, Mass., at 11:30 A. M. Sunday and will return at 11:30 A. M. Monday. The boat is owned by the United States Coast Guard.

in Boston Mass., in the center, and The Christian Science Publishing Society building at its immediate left. Between the latter buildings and Huntington Avenue may be seen the park, with its flowers and trees, maintained by the Church. At the upper left the shaded building next to the last one in the picture is the Harvard Club of Boston.

Little more than a century ago the greater part of Back Bay was a beautiful sheet of water at flood tide, spreading out from Boston proper to the Brookline hills rising picturesquely to the west, with no bridge, dam, or causeway to interrupt the view of rural Cambridge. The tide then lapped the margin of the present Washington Street at Boston Neck, and of the bottom of the Common which was later to become the Public Garden. Development of the Back Bay section began in 1814 when a dam was built from Charles Street in Boston to the upland at Sewall Point, Brookline, progressed slowly through the Civil War period, but was soon revived.

The area of Back Bay which is pictured has been in the process of modern expansion approximately 30 years, and today includes several of the notable buildings of the city. Boston's musical life, wherein in many respects Boston stands preeminent in America, is largely centered about three buildings in this neighborhood. Symphony Hall, successor to the historic Music Hall, is the permanent home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The New England Conservatory of Music and the Boston Opera House are two blocks further out on Huntington Avenue and cannot be seen in this picture.

Another important building of an essentially educational character is Horticultural Hall, erected at Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues early in the twentieth century. The handsome granite structure at Tremont and Bromfield Streets having been outgrown, which was itself successor to a smaller building on School Street. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society sponsors many of the finest horticultural and floral-cultural exhibitions in the United States.

The spacious Mechanics Building, headquarters of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, is one of the older buildings in this territory, and in which many of the city's largest industrial exhibitions are conducted. Here also the association maintains an evening trade school in which youths who are employed during the day in one of the building trades are taught the

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FROM top to bottom of the Filene store—tipping is a taboo. Why? Because tipping is as bad for the employee as it is for the customer! Tips play favorites. When tips are permitted, the one who tips the most gets the best attention—the others get poorer attention. We want service and that service good. Tips are bad for the employee. He loses his self esteem. When he depends on tips, the tendency is toward servility. So here at Filene's—all our service is without tips. And the proof of the pudding is in the eating! Our friends tell us our service is unexcelled!

The Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."

ory and practice of their profession. The corner stone of The Mother Church was laid in 1904, the original "Mother Church" adjoining it at the right having been erected 10 years before. An interesting architectural feature of the building is the fact that the church edifice, square in construction, is built on a triangular plot, with a circular dome superimposed. The Christian Science Publishing Society building at the left of the church was completed in 1908, where today The Christian Science Monitor, The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, and other Christian Science periodicals are published.

The open area observable at the right corner, is a part of Boston & Albany Railroad yards in the center of a fast developing district. Boylston Street borders these tracks at the upper side. Massachusetts Avenue running toward the top left of the picture, leads across the Charles River into Cambridge. The furthest intersection seen in the picture is Commonwealth Avenue, Huntington Avenue, cutting the lower right corner, continues down below Mechanics Building into Copple Square, intersecting Boylston Street, which in turn leads into the business districts of Boston proper.

FIRST WOMAN CHOSEN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 15 (Special Correspondence)—The first woman to be elected to the New South Wales Parliament has now taken her seat. This is Miss Preston Stanley, New South Wales Parliament is the mother of the Australian Legislature, but it was not the first to have a feminine member. That distinction belongs to the Parliament of West Australia—the youngest.

The women's organizations of this State met in celebration of Miss Stanley's success. Miss Stanley admits that she feels the great responsibility resting upon her in this respect. Her success or non-success will determine for years the progress of the women's representation movement, which at the moment is active.

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CONFERENCE CALLED TO STUDY POLITICS

Round Tables Announced for Meeting at Columbia

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Arnold B. Hall, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, president of the National Conference on the Science of Politics, has announced the program for the annual conference to be held in New York, Sept. 7 to 11, under the joint auspices of Columbia University and the National Institute of Public Administration.

Round-table discussions will deal with "Politics and Psychology," "The Personal Problem," "Legislation," "Nominating Methods," and "Municipal Administration."

Dr. Hall will head the group which discusses "Constitutional Law. Determination of Methods for Ascertaining the Factors that Influence Judicial Decision in Cases Involving Due Process of Law," and Dr. Pittman B. Potter, University of Wisconsin, will lead a round-table discussion on "International Organization: International Commercial Development and the Consular System."

WINNIPEG WELCOMES AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—A host of over 1500 members of the American Legion from the State of Minnesota invaded Winnipeg for a day and a night this week, and were given a hearty welcome by the populace. As guests of the Winnipeg ex-service club—the Commercial Centre of Alberta.

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men's clubs, the American doughboys made the trip to this city following their convention at Thief River Falls, Minn.

Their entrance into the city was marked by a colorful parade from

the railway stations, in which they arrived in five special trains, to the Minto Street armory, where, at a banquet arranged in their honor, they were officially welcomed to Canada.

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LONDON SCHOOL PLAN ADVANCES

Council Names Committee to Advise It in Establishing New Courses

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 1.—The London County Council has decided to appoint two consultative committees to advise the council on the provision of education for students in commercial and national insurance. This is one step further in the development within recent years of a most important side of London education.

These special committees of experts give their services voluntarily to technical education, forming a link between the professions and trades in which they are interested and the schools and technical colleges under the council which offer young men and women higher education in the work to which they purpose devoting their lives.

At their last meeting the education committee of the council passed a special vote of thanks to the consultative committee on engineering for their work, particularly in the selection of students for the valuable Robert Blair fellowships in applied science and technology.

The committee includes such famous engineers as Sir Charles Parsons, inventor of the turbine engine, and Sir Dugald Clerk, whose inventions in connection with the internal combustion engine have given him world-wide fame. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Sir Dugald Clerk said:

"It was Sir Robert Blair when he was education officer to the council who first approached us with the suggestion that he would very much value our assistance in guiding technical education in engineering along the right lines. He desired that we should visit the technical colleges and report on the scheme of training, and that we should interview promising students when it was time for them to take up professional work. This we have done for several years, and hundreds of young men have sought our advice as to the best means of making headway in their chosen work."

Sir Dugald Clerk said that some English trade unions did not give much encouragement to young workers anxious to advance beyond manual dexterity. He contrasted this attitude with the finer outlook in America, where the unions, he said, made no attempt to limit self-improvement and did not mind how much a man might earn. In England too many unions argued that there was only a certain amount of money to go round, and if one man earned more than another it must be at the expense of someone else.

STRICT DANCE HALL LICENSING

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19 (AP)—When a restaurant, hotel or soft drink parlor, located beyond the limits of a city, town or village, engages an orchestra and permits dancing, even though only once a week, it must be licensed as a roadhouse dance hall, according to a ruling of Oscar A. Carlstrom, Attorney-General of Illinois.

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The Browning King Boys' Shops are now ready with the New Fall Apparel for Boys



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*CAMBRIDGE, Mass., 1346 Massachusetts Av.
*CHICAGO, 12-14 W. Washington St.
*CINCINNATI, 4th & Race Sts.
*CLEVELAND, 419 Euclid Av.
*COLUMBIA, 10th St. at 10th St.

The last few years have seen a great change in young boys' attitude toward their clothes.

Today it's an exception rather than the rule when even the youngest chap isn't interested and doesn't want to be just as smartly dressed as any of his companions.

So it is wise to remember that the correct and smart clothing and other apparel cannot be found in any store which doesn't control the design and manufacture of the apparel and which is not personally in touch with the style sources.

For many years, Browning King have outfitted boys attending the leading Preparatory Schools and Colleges. Our Boys' Departments not only take care of the older boys, but carry a complete line for boys of all ages from two years to twenty.

Our clothing is all custom tailored in our own factories in our own exclusive models and of individually selected fabrics including many of the finest imported wools.

All of our boys' hose is woven exclusively for us to our own designs. Our wash suits and shirts for boys are made to our own specifications.

In boys' hats and caps, we are featuring for the coming season exclusive models in the latest fabrics and colors.

The new and smartest things for Fall in boys' clothing and furnishings are now on display in the Boys' Departments of all our stores throughout the country. Your inspection is cordially invited.

*DENVER, 1624-30 Stout St.
*DETROIT, Washington Blvd. at Grand River
*EVANSTON, Ill., 524-26 Davis St.
*KANSAS CITY Mo., Grand Av. & 11th St.
*KANSAS CITY, Kan., 650 Minnesota Av.
*MILWAUKEE, 2-12 Grand Av.
*MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Eighth St.
*NEW YORK, 1265 Broadway at 23d St.
*NEW YORK, 16 Cooper Square at 5th St.
*OMAHA, Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.
*PHILADELPHIA, 1524-6 Chestnut St.
*PITTSBURGH, 435-441 Wood St.
*PROVIDENCE, Westminster & Eddy Sts.
*ST. LOUIS, 7th & St. Charles
*ST. PAUL, Robert at 6th St.
*SEATTLE, 2d Av. & University St.

*Yann-Bush Shoes as advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are carried in these Browning-King stores marked with a star.

Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home Making Department of the American Home,
General Federation of Women's Clubs.

VACATION time means different things to different people. To the specialists in the Division of Home Making of the General Federation it seems to mean an opportunity to do some constructive work for the benefit of the women of the country.

Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, textile specialist, is spending the summer at her camp on the shore of Sebago Lake, Maine, writing six or eight hours a day, preparing a new edition of her book, "Textiles."

Miss Alice Lakey, insurance specialist, is writing on her subject at her summer home, Bass Farm, Melville, N. H.

Dr. Louise Stanley, our specialist in food values, is at Cape Cod, and it is safe to say that she has not been idle for she is preparing letters to be sent out often during the coming club season.

Mrs. Edith McClure-Patterson, budget specialist, has spent one of the summer months at the store of the New York City, studying the problems of salesmanship and "buyman-ship." I had a brief visit with her when she was in Boston on her way to Peterborough, N. H., where she will spend several weeks reading and writing. The information and wealth of experience she has gathered will be invaluable to the women of the country.

Literature and information about mothercraft is going out from Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball's office all summer. This is the General Federation specialists rest.

Every one will be interested in hearing a little about Mrs. Woolman's cabin in the woods. A few weeks ago we motored to South Casco, Me., and began a search for the cabin. The first thing in the little town to arrest our attention was a house on which was a tablet that carried the information that "This was the childhood home of Nathaniel Hawthorne." That was sufficient to make a better acquaintance imperative. A peep in at the windows disclosed a very attractive interior arranged as a chapel or lecture room and a notice that it was the "Hawthorne Community House."

An inquiry at the "general store" brought the information that the lane leading to Mrs. Woolman's cottage was "about two miles" from the town to the next house, so we motored to the end of the road, parked the car and walked along a woody path by the shore of lovely Sebago to a very attractive cottage which looked as though it had grown there so well did it fit its surroundings. Mrs. Woolman is pleased with the fact that much of it is the result of her own labor; she saved the boards as the country carpenter nail them in place; she did the shingling; all of the pleasing interior, including the birch ladder "airway to the balcony bedrooms and study, she made herself.

One of the things which interested us most was the fact that she experimented with pigments until she had the color that she wished to have added to the cement which holds the field stones around the big fireplace in the living room. So well is it that we wished we might be there some chilly, rainy evening when there was a brisk fire burning. We learned more about textiles in the brief visit of an hour and a half than we had supposed the subject contained.

In September Mrs. Woolman will have a message in this column.

Some interesting club papers and reports have come to the office of the chairman of the Home-Making Division during the month. In her annual message to the Ninth District of Wisconsin, Mrs. J. S. Pentler, state chairman of Art, says: "The time has passed when we should idealize art and view it from afar with awe. In reality art consists in doing the simple things at hand in the best way. We use art every day in choosing our clothing, in serving our meals and in furnishing our homes. The federation wants to present art as an essential factor in home making and in home life."

From the same state is a report of an interesting luncheon which was served at the annual meeting of the Fourth and Fifth districts. This was called a Wisconsin Products Luncheon. The menu was as follows:

Tomato Soup
Johnson Crackers
Creamed Wisconsin Potatoes
Stewed Wisconsin Corn
Cabbage Salad
Wisconsin Honey
Sturgeon Bay Cherry Pie
Wisconsin Cheese

"There were short talks about the products used at each course by the Home Economics Club which acted as sponsor on this occasion. This is a splendid plan for many clubs; it would afford a fine opportunity to demonstrate the use of home products and the patronizing of home industries."

Mrs. Ponder S. Carter, state chairman of the American Home Department in Texas reports: "Where three years ago home economics and rural work were barely mentioned at the district meeting, this year they were the outstanding features on the program. . . . Thrift programs have been in great demand and much interest manifested in the discussion. Rural life and county co-operation has a steady and continuous growth, crowned with splendid achievements."

Home making, this new division of the department, is very active and has a great future. Many requests are being made for programs on home making."

Last month we promised to say something about "home information centers" in this issue. The wealth of material that has come to our office in answer to our request for information on the subject is very valuable.

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three other similar centers in operation in New England, all of which have been organized under Mrs. Herron's guidance. They are in Holyoke, Mass.; Waltham, Mass.; and Montpelier, Vt. The objects as set forth are:

"To give women every aid possible in securing any knowledge or skill that may promote happiness and efficiency in the home;

"To interpret home making in the broadest sense, and to constantly foster a better understanding of and a more thoughtful attitude toward the need for training for the business of home making."

Mrs. Vincent H. Riordan of Buffalo, N. Y., has very kindly sent me a splendid outline of the work and aims of the Buffalo Home Bureau. They have a large room in the heart of the city, open to anyone. Besides teaching clothing making nine months of the year and canning three months, they have classes in all phases of home making and also broadcast a message every Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock from station WGR. They are sometimes asked to go into a home and arrange or rearrange kitchen equipment with an eye to step-saving. They have enlisted the services of some of the foreign women in the city to teach the cookery of their country, thus helping in the Americanization problem and giving the American women the benefit of much that is fine from other countries.

They have several units working in different parts of the city: one of these is among the Negro women and is reported as being most interesting. An exchange is carried on and women are allowed to bring articles which they make to the center and they are sold for them, a small commission being charged. As evidence of rapid growth, they have moved several times to larger quarters. All of the Buffalo newspapers publish a schedule of the work at the center once each week.

The Mother's Educational Association of Los Angeles, Calif., has as its purpose "To raise to the highest pinnacle the profession of motherhood. To insure children their right to the fullest development mentally, morally and physically through educating the mother. The service does not invade the field of medicine. It seeks to keep children well."

The Bureau of Part-Time Work in New York City is another center where much of interest is going on, but space will not permit a report of this.

The happy time is on its way when every girl shall have adequate training for the great profession of home making and motherhood. Until then could not the General Federation of Women's Clubs make a splendid contribution to the home of the country by organizing through the department of the American home, such centers in many cities?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Then while Togo's master was arranging matters with the keeper I began to question Togo as to how they had found out where I was - on it's a long story, he said, wait until we get home and I'll tell you all about it!

LAND BOOM PROFITS LIBRARY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special)—Increase of the value of Florida east coast lands owned by the Edward M. Walker estate promises to enrich the City Library Association and Forest Park in a substantial degree as they will eventually receive a large part of the income of this estate, estimated to be close to \$1,000,000. Mr. Walker invested in the lands because of an industrial development plan that failed to succeed. A recent rapid rise in the value of lands has justified the re-

fusal of the executors to dispose of them for the low figure at which they were formerly rated. A check for \$25,000 on account of liquidation of a portion of this property has been received.

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HARRY WHITEHILL
Collector of Customs for Northern Vermont and New Hampshire.

Prohibition "Great Success," British Rotarians Declare

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 20

"OUR impression of prohibition is, that in the main, it is a great success," declared a party of British Rotarians upon returning from the United States. "Prohibition is enormously increasing and we saw very few signs of drunkenness or breaking the law, except at frontier places where smuggling takes place. In inland places we were struck with the cleanliness, sobriety and energy of the people."

The party was also impressed by the great influx of Polish and central European aliens, and wished that Americans had realized the extent of the British unemployment problem and removed some of the restrictions on immigration against the British. "From the viewpoint of their own interests," said Vivian Carter, secretary of the Rotary International of Great Britain and Ireland, they should do this.

SCOTTISH CLANS SEND MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19 (Special)—Reports read at a convention of the Royal Clan, Order of Scottish Clans, showed \$825,000 in the treasury and 7405 new members added in the past two years. Greetings from Gov. Alvan T. Fuller were read and a message was sent to President Coolidge.

McLean band of Boston won the basque competition in Forest Park with the Murray band of Springfield claiming second honor. The prize for best degree work went to Clan MacGregor of Quincy, and second honor to Clan Lindsay of North Cambridge. More than 2300 attended the concert. The convention will close Friday with election of officers.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR QUORUM

Having twice failed to obtain a quorum for a meeting of the executive committee of the Boston City Council to consider a municipally controlled electric lighting plant, James M. Watson, chairman, today called another session of the committee for next Monday afternoon. A meeting was to have been held yesterday but only three of the council members were present. Mr. Watson charged his colleagues with failing to cooperate with him and intimated that outside pressure might be influencing them from attending the meeting to consider this project.

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1019 Third Ave., cor 60th St.
Next Corner to Bloomingdale's
BOTH STORES OPEN EVENINGS

BORDER LINES TO TIGHTEN UP ON SMUGGLERS

(Continued from Page 1)

unit; Col. L. G. Nutt, chief Narcotics Division, Prohibition Unit; Department of Justice, A. W. Henderson, special assistant to the Attorney General; Harold Nathan, assistant director of the Bureau of Investigation.

The Canadian representatives will be as follows: R. R. Parrow, Deputy Minister of Customs and Excise; C. P. Blair, general executive assistant, Department of Customs and Excise; W. F. Wilson, Chief of Records of Service Customs Department; W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice; Alexander Johnson, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries; W. W. Corey, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 17 (AP)—The treaty for the suppression of smuggling along the international boundary was signed June 6, and the conference at Washington will have to do with the regulations to put the treaty into effect.

Article II, dealing specifically with rum running, is designed to prevent the clearing of liquor-laden craft for falsely stated destinations, when their cargoes ostensibly are for the American shore. It reads:

"The high contracting parties agree that clearance from Canada or the United States shall be denied to any vessel carrying cargo consisting of articles the importation of which into the territory of Canada or of the United States, as the case may be, is prohibited, when it is evident from the tonnage, size and general character of the vessel, or the length of the voyage and the perils or conditions of navigation attendant upon it, that the vessel will be unable to carry its cargo to the destination proposed in the application for clearance."

STAR FROM FRIGATE BACK AFTER 40 YEARS

Informed of the plans to restore the frigate Constitution, a former United States naval officer who as a youthful midshipman 40 years ago climbed aboard the ship at Kittery, Me., and piled loose a brass star from the pedestal of the steering wheel, has returned the "souvenir" to the Boston Navy Yard with the announcement that his son, who is a naval officer, will come to Boston and place the star back in its original position. The star was received yesterday by Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, who has withheld the man's identity.

TROLLEY YIELDS TO MOTORBUS

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company has announced that it will suspend operation of its Worcester-Auburn trolley line Saturday night. The line is approximately six miles long. The Independent Motor Bus Line which has been in operation several months in competition with the trolleys is held responsible for the abandonment of the line.

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your dollars represent and take
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WILL BE WELCOME

THE UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK

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Madison Avenue and 58th Street

University Head Finds Dry Law Aids Discipline

West Virginia President Says He Favors Law
More Ardently Than Ever Before

The Christian Science Monitor today prints another group of letters from the Manufacturers Record of July 30. This publication three years ago polled the Nation's business and professional leaders to see where they stood on the prohibition law. The survey showed that these men were significantly in favor of it. Recently the Manufacturers Record was challenged to make another survey—asked to get the views of these same leaders after a three-year lapse. The data show that these men have reaffirmed their faith in prohibition and in addition demand more rigid law enforcement. From time to time the Monitor will print groups of these letters.

W. J. Harahan, president, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, Richmond, Va.:

Recalling my letter of three years ago on the subject of prohibition and its effect upon our employees, in which you ask whether, in the light of events of the last three years, my views have changed on this question, I would say that my views not only have not changed, but I am more strongly in favor of the law than I was at that time. The experience which we have had with the law has strengthened my views.

R. A. Schofield, chairman of the board of directors, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.:

I have not changed my mind on the prohibition question.

The prohibition law has not been enforced as I think it should have been. Notwithstanding this, it is my opinion that local option and nationwide prohibition has been very helpful to the masses and with them has done an immense amount of good, but with the "classes," or so-called better people, the result has not been as satisfactory. It is deplorable that so many of this class have no more respect for the law than they have and that they encourage and deal with the bootlegger, in some places making conditions very deplorable. There are more or less regrettable conditions prevailing with the "sober" or "smart set," who apparently think that it is smart for them to get the contraband stuff. It is going to take more or less education and time to correct this state of affairs. I feel that you are on the right line and I think that you should have more support in your efforts to do away with the abominable stuff. I think that the pulp and the good people in our land should exert a greater effort against this evil. There would be no, or but few, bootleggers if our citizens would appreciate the importance of law observance.

Frank B. Trotter, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.:

My opinion in regard to prohibition has not changed since I wrote you three years ago, with the exception that I am more urgently in favor of it than ever before. With 2700 students on the ground, we do not have nearly so much trouble as we did twelve or fourteen years ago, with from five to seven hundred students. Of course, the fight must be waged against the ever-present bootlegger, but the fact that a boy now and then gets drunk amounts to nothing as compared with the fact that we are not making drunkards daily.

Harry H. Willock, secretary and treasurer, Waverly Oil Works Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

The failure of the authorities to enforce the prohibition law properly has in no way changed my views as to the desirability of prohibition and the necessity for the continuance of the present law unchanged. Notwithstanding the flagrant violations, far less drinking is being done than in the past and the necessity for the law would make greater for efficiency.

A very few positively honest men at Washington who really want to enforce the law would make greater for efficiency.

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MASSACHUSETTS BAR
TESTS QUALIFY 335

Announcement is made by Hollis R. Bailey, chairman of the board of examiners, that 335 candidates have been recommended for admittance to the Massachusetts bar. The examiners will report to the court Oct. 13. Of the successful applicants the Suffolk Law School led with 101. Boston University was next with 90, Harvard third with 63, and Northeastern University fourth with 43. More than a score of women were included.

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Sixth Assembly of League of Nations to Be Opened at Geneva on September 7

SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT MAIN ITEM OF LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Only One Entry on Agenda for September Meeting Is of First Importance—Future of Geneva Protocol Involved

By H. WILSON HARRIS

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 10.—Nothing is more difficult to predict than the course of events at a League of Nations Assembly. Regularly in the last few years there has been general agreement a month, or two before hand that it was bound to be a dull Assembly, as nothing but matters of routine were on the order paper. Every time that anticipation has been falsified. In one of these so-called dull years, animated debates, in which Lord Robert Cecil (as he then was) and Henry de Jouvenel were the protagonists, kept the whole Assembly alive. At another, the Corfu episode suddenly supervened, and last year, as everyone knows, the framing of the Geneva Protocol dominated everything.

Items on Agenda

In looking forward, therefore, to the sixth Assembly, which begins on Sept. 7, it is well to avoid the conclusion that, although the agenda does, in fact, contain nothing but matters of routine, nothing but these matters are likely to be discussed. The importance of the Assembly naturally depends, to some extent, on the weight and influence of the delegates attending it. Till last year, the hope that the principal states or foreign ministers of the great powers would make a point of being present had never been realized, but at the fifth Assembly the presence of Ramsay MacDonald and Edouard Herriot gave new importance to the whole proceedings. Whether the two statesmen came as prime ministers or foreign ministers need hardly be discussed.

Foreign Ministers to Be Present

Speaking generally, it is the foreign minister of a country, rather than the prime minister, when there are two different persons, who is needed at the Assembly, and it is therefore particularly satisfactory that this year both Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand intend to be present at Geneva, at the very least for the early part of the month. Special importance, indeed, attaches this time to Mr. Briand, for it happens to be his turn to preside over the meeting of the League of Nations Council, which opens a few days before the Assembly begins. In that capacity it will fall to him to preside at the opening meeting of the Assembly, pending the appointment of a president by the Assembly itself. He will, therefore, have the opportunity, which his many predecessors have always availed themselves of, of making the opening speech of the Assembly, and, in the hands of a politician so experienced and far-sighted as the French Foreign Minister, it will well turn out to be what is called in America a "key-note speech."

Little Entente Representation

But Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Briand will be by no means the only foreign ministers at the Assembly. Whether the number will reach last year's total of 18 is uncertain, but it is of importance that the foreign ministers of the three Little Entente states, that is to say, Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Ninichich of Yugoslavia and M. Duco of Rumania, are expected at Geneva. So is Count Skrzynski of Poland, fresh from his tour in the United States, and, among others, it is pretty certain that Mr. Unden of Sweden will represent his country as usual, together with the foreign ministers of some, at any rate, of the Baltic states.

The Italian delegation, moreover, though it will certainly not include Signor Mussolini, who is his own foreign minister, will awaken some interest, for, for the first time it is of a markedly Fascist color and includes one member whose attacks on the League have been vigorous and continual.

Maintaining Traditions

It should be added, as a last word regarding the individual delegates, that the presence in the British delegation of Viscount Cecil, and in the Norwegian of Dr. Nansen, is in itself sufficient guarantee of the maintenance of those Assembly traditions which those two delegates have done, perhaps more than any other, to establish and maintain.

No Reduction Possible

The second part of the Assembly business consists of motions placed on the agenda by a previous Assembly, or by the Council, or by a member state, together with new items added under a special urgency resolution by the Assembly itself. It is in point of fact, this latter class, which usually gives rise to the discussions of greatest interest and importance, and these, of course, form precisely the class about which it is impossible to make any prediction in advance.

The agenda, as it stands today, consisting of items already inscribed by the last Assembly, or the Council, or some individual state, contains no entry of outstanding importance. There is, it is true, an amendment to the much discussed Article XVI of the Covenant (relating to the imposition of sanctions) but this involves merely a verbal alteration which does not affect the general sense of the article. The scale for the allocation of the League's expenses, among the different states is to be

altered, an additional burden being placed incidentally, on Great Britain.

Of First Importance

This again is not likely to give rise to a serious controversy. But one item, indeed, can be regarded as of the first importance, but that one item may quite possibly give rise to discussions that will determine the trend and outcome of the whole Assembly. Textually it reads as follows:

"Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments. The Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Declarations by the members of the Council made at its session in March, 1925, and other declarations communicated by members of the League."

Only one process to plunge the Assembly once more into the thick of the now familiar discussions of the whole question of security and disarmament. The actual resolution of the Council of last March merely referred the question of the Geneva Protocol to the Sixth Assembly. Its occasion was the receipt of the British note declaring against the Protocol, and though this was regarded then, and must be regarded still, as sealing the fate of last year's agreement in its present form, it is out of the question that the Assembly should merely pass on the subject as if it had never been considered.

Attitude of States

How events will shape themselves this year it is impossible to foresee. No one knows yet what attitudes the states that have actually signed the Protocol will adopt. France, till lately, has been talking of ratifying it, and it may be assumed that her representatives will at any rate go as far as to reaffirm their faith in an instrument whose general adoption they earnestly desired.

Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia may be expected to do the same, though he is known to take the statesmanlike view that the Assembly must not spend time in beating empty air, and therefore should not endeavor to press forward again a type of agreement which, rightly or wrongly, some of the principal members of the League decline to accept.

Western Security Pact

But the renewed protocol discussions cannot stand alone. They must be linked with, and to a large extent determined by, the negotiations now in progress with regard to a western security pact and the possible entry of Germany into the League. And here we reach at once the great unknown factor of the sixth Assembly. If Germany declines to apply for membership the Assembly will be

confronted with the question of the smaller volume of ocean freight, the Port of Antwerp continues to be handled, for the first half of 1925 it is 800,000 tons ahead of last year, according to V. G. Mitchell, resident manager of the Red Star Line there, and if the present ratio continues, it will have handled 2,000,000 tons of shipping this year, he forecasts.

This would make it "much the largest continental port," he averred, citing also the increase from 1924, when approximately 20,000,000 tons of cargo were handled. Now dock extensions are being made, including four miles of stone quays which will be opened in 1926.

In United States coastwise trade, a keener competition for the existing traffic is forecast. The Pacific Steamship Company has made plans to place its best ship, the H. F. Alexander, in the New York-Miami service, with winter, on a 46-hour schedule southbound and 42 hours north. As the flagship of the Admiral Line, the H. F. Alexander has been in service between Seattle and California ports, making fast runs and having a record speed of 28.8 knots attained while serving as a transport in the Atlantic during the war.

Operation of this ship is in competition with the services of the Clyde-Mallory Line between New York and Miami, which was inaugurated by the new Miami Steamship Company, which placed a ship, the Cuba, on this run last winter. Passenger traffic is believed adequate to warrant the operation of the several ships planned for this service by various lines. Whether the freight traffic will be of sufficient proportion is open to doubt.

In retaliation to the invasion of the coastwise business in the Atlantic by the Admiral Line, the Clyde-Mallory is immediately taking steps to place some of its ships in service between Puget Sound and California ports.

Development of a passenger traffic from Montreal to British ports is proceeding rapidly, the Canadian Pacific is putting a fleet of large ships in service, the White Star Line having several vessels and the Cunard Line placing new ships on the route. The inland part of the voyage down the St. Lawrence River takes approximately two days for the 800 miles to the ocean, but after leaving the river fast steamers can make the crossing to Southampton in five days.

"Around the World with Frank G. Carpenter" is the title of a set of books recently published by Doubleday, Page Company, reporting the 300,000 miles of travel in foreign countries by Mr. Carpenter. Timely suggestions are given as to logical spots to visit, where to stop in out-of-the-way places, and graphic pictures of interesting scenes.

Ambitions of Albany, N. Y., to become a seaport are coming closer to realization with the application to the

one thing; if she does apply it will be quite another. In the latter event there can be no question of mere dull routine, for the entry of Germany into the League with a permanent seat on the Council (and of this she is now assured) would be a not inconsiderable event, important for the League itself than it would be for Germany.

Germans Lack Experience

It would be an event, indeed, the importance of which the League would appreciate much better than German statesmen themselves at present can, for delegates who know Geneva, realize what co-operation there stands for to the countries concerned, whereas German politicians, with no personal experience of the League and its methods, fall singularly (though perhaps quite naturally) to understand the position their country might assume if its Foreign Minister were found regularly taking his seat beside with the foreign ministers of Great Britain and France at the periodical meetings of the Council.

Even if the expected application for membership of the League is deferred, questions closely associated with it are bound to be discussed. They may, indeed, well form the principal features of the Assembly debates. One of those questions is the interchange of notes between the Allies and Germany, and the other the German objections to Article XVI of the Covenant.

Matter for Discussion

Article XVI can be discussed easily enough in connection with the letter sent by the Council last March to the German Government, in reply to a previous inquiry from Berlin, for this, like all the Council's acts, comes before the Assembly as part of the Secretary-General's report.

The allied communications with Germany do not, it is true, strictly concern the League, but the system of arbitration treaties proposed in the German note is a question in which the League must take keen interest, for it is more and more in public opinion to sustain it and to give to its decisions such moral weight that all nations will be forced to bow before its impartiality. Its work has been summed up in the following, which are the first words of the Covenant of the League of Nations:

"The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and the peaceful respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

League of Nations was constituted by the Covenant, which formed the first part of the peace treaties of Versailles, Saint Germain, Neuilly, and Trianon. The Covenant became effective on Jan. 10, 1920, the date on which Germany ratified the Treaty of Versailles.

Only Foreign Affairs Dealt With

Composed of different independent states, the League of Nations does not occupy itself with the home affairs of its members, but its action is limited to foreign affairs. It acts only on the individual or collective initiative of the governments and is not a permanent body. The decisions of these decisions only, its entire work is based on the agreements concluded between the different states; it can do nothing of itself. It does not command any executive machinery, capable of solving all problems; but it offers a method of regulation based on its written constitution—the Covenant.

The new institution assures a profound and impartial study of the dispute, for which it finds a peaceful solution. The League of Nations, however, does not impose its solutions, as it has neither the power nor the army to do this. Its purpose is not to compel, but to lead to an agreement. The sanctions, which it has at its command, are based on the good will of its members.

The League of Nations is composed of an Assembly, which comprises representatives of all the member states, and a Council which includes 10 members, four (Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan) permanent and six nonpermanent; finally, there is the Permanent Secretariat, established at Geneva, which coordinates the efforts of the League. Divided into many sections, it prepares the work, collects the necessary material, registers decisions and superintends their application. In a word, it seems in every direction to extend the work and the importance of the League of Nations.

To Be Free of Political Unpleasant At the time when the treaties of peace were in course of preparation, it was clear to the powers that the new-born League should be exempt from all political influence. It should grow up in a calm and peaceful atmosphere, where its international

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LEAGUE'S PURPOSE IS TO LEAD; IT HAS NO POWER TO COMPEL

Its Sanctions Are Based on the Good Will of Nations—the Covenant Is an Integral Part of Peace Treaties

GENEVA, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence).—The League of Nations is an international institution which is open to all peoples, nations and continents. It is useful, then, to know exactly what it pretends to do and what it is trying to do. The League of Nations is an attempt to secure the peace of the world. It does not pretend to put a definite end to wars, but it is trying to render them practically impossible. It is an attempt to assure union and co-ordination between the different nations. It does not pretend to solve a priori all difficulties, but it endeavors to put before the disagreeing parties an impartial solution, taking into consideration the two points of view.

The League of Nations is an international organization profoundly respectful of the sovereignty of its members. It does not pretend to be a super-state, having the right to order or to control the acts of its members, but it is trying to conciliate the foreign policy of the different countries, in order to maintain an atmosphere of peace and mutual agreement. The League is not a power of powers, it is simply a means of co-ordinating the effort of all the powers and of making it tend toward peace.

No Real Sanctions

The League of Nations has no real sanctions, it leaves to each one of its members the widest autonomy, but it possesses a moral power, which is increasing every day. Resting on its deep desire for peace, it counts on public opinion to sustain it and to give to its decisions such moral weight that all nations will be forced to bow before its impartiality. Its work has been summed up in the following, which are the first words of the Covenant of the League of Nations:

"The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and the peaceful respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

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German Entrance Expected

It is anticipated that Germany will soon occupy a seat in this meeting of all nations; the question of security cannot be efficaciously discussed without it, and the League of Nations alone is in a position to treat this great question without bias or prejudice. Moreover, the disarmament problem cannot be definitely solved without the participation of the United States and of Russia.

In order to be of true value all the decisions of the Assembly have to be decided unanimously. That is a fundamental and very interesting rule. In the Assembly all the member states must agree with the resolution if it is to be put into effect. This rule furnishes additional proof of the respect which the League has for the sovereignty of its members and how it desires to impose on them only those decisions

with which they are in full agreement. The vast work of the League extends in many directions. Politics, legal, economic and financial questions, and health problems, have been dealt with by the delegates of the Council or the Assembly. The experienced men who have directed the first steps of the new-born institution understood that the efforts of the first years should deal principally with problems which would easily meet with the approbation of all the states.

Political Questions Avoided They therefore avoided purely political questions and concentrated on those of a more general and humanitarian character. The League repatriated prisoners, cared for refugees, and endeavored to find a solution to the opium problem.

Fighting also for cleanliness in diplomacy, the League of Nations Covenant binds all its members to have their treaties registered. Secret pacts are thus disappearing and are giving place to an open diplomacy. More than 900 such treaties have already been registered, including a large number where the United States and Germany are the signatories.

The second Assembly created the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, entrusted not only with organizing the intellectual world, but also with republishing as far as possible the ravages of the war in this direction. This committee includes the most eminent savants of the world, among them several Americans.

Served as Mediator In the purely political sphere the League has served as mediator in a great number of cases. It has rendered impartial advice which has generally been accepted, which it is claimed is clear proof that this method of pacific solution can prevent wars. Among these settlements the most important were the Upper Silesian agreement and the Italian-Greek case. As regards Upper Silesia the Allies had arrived at a deadlock. Despairing of a settlement the supreme court recognizing its powerlessness, turned the dispute over to the League of Nations. The League succeeded in making a settlement, which was accepted by the powers, and in the difficult negotiations, which took place between Germany and Poland, to give effect to the settlement a treaty was ultimately arranged between the two parties.

In the sphere of financial reconstruction by reestablishing the credit of Austria and Hungary, the League has helped to rebuild the world's financial structure. The financial reconstruction of Austria was the first agreement since the armistice in which the nations were bound together in a common co-operative effort. The first Austrian Reconstruction loan, which followed, was an enormous success and the plan drawn up by the League obtained the complete agreement of all parties.

In all these cases the League has been able to carry the support of the public opinion of its members. It feels that it now has the entire confidence of these nations, and with their backing it is preparing to undertake the greatest problems.

To Protect Labor The International Labor Office also sprang from the Peace Treaties. It was created under Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, under the title of the "Charter of Labor," its object being to protect the conditions of labor. This idea, however, is not a new one. Attempts had been made in this direction before the war and in 1860 there was founded at Paris the International Association for the legal protection of workers.

As early as September, 1914, the American Federation of Labor expressed its desire that at the time of the peace congress representatives of the working masses of all nations should be called on to take

measures assuring to the workers their protection and well-being. The Supreme Council therefore appointed a committee of inquiry which sent in a report on March 24, 1919. The work consists of two parts. The first sets up the fundamentals concerning the world of labor, the second constitutes a permanent organization for the international legislation of labor. This organization has become the International Labor Office.

Aiding the Working People

The International Labor Office was created for the purpose of combating social injustice and the privations and miseries of the working people, and also to ameliorate the working conditions in all countries. Its final aim is to destroy definitely the element in the economic system which regards labor as so much merchandise. It endeavors to base the peace of the world on the cheerfulness of the working masses, by assuring them a certain degree of comfort.

Founding of Red Cross

Feeling that henceforth, as security was sure, it devoted all its interests to intellectual and international questions. Savants, learned scholars, historians, and politicians came there to hold their meetings and to share its great culture. In 1863 there was founded at Geneva by two of the citizens "The aid to wounded soldiers in battle fields," which a year later by an international convention, signed at Geneva, became the Red Cross. The aid to wounded soldiers in battle fields, which a year later by an international convention, signed at Geneva, became the Red Cross.

For these and other reasons the Supreme Council, after careful examination, chose Geneva as the seat of the League of Nations, and those who have since worked there acknowledge that the calm and harmonious atmosphere and the great culture found at Geneva is an invaluable help to the work of the League.

As has been stated, the Covenant of the League is an integral part of the peace treaties. It was officially signed by nearly all the allied and associated powers, which automatically became member states. The neutral states were invited to join the League and nearly all did so. From that time the principal states which remained outside were only the central powers, Russia, and the United States of America. Austria and Bulgaria were admitted to the League in 1920, Hungary in 1922.

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The League of Nations and its institutions it is asserted are accomplishing a work which makes for peace, security and progress. It is not the creation of any nation and does not come under the influence of any power State on the earth. It endeavors to reflect and to express the opinion of all nations, and tends to co-ordinate all efforts toward justice and peace, sustained and encouraged in this great work by public opinion in nearly all countries of the world.

ferred. It renders judgment on all disputes of an international character submitted to it. It gives advice when consulted by the Council of the Assembly. Its jurisdiction extends to all points of international law; to the interpretation of treaties, and to any other problem, submitted voluntarily by their parties. The judgments are based solely on the law and have so far always been accepted. In conclusion, it is only necessary to note the growing interest which the United States is taking in this institution, having grasped its sense of absolute impartiality and strictest justice.

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MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL REVISION

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 20 (Special).—Prof. M. V. O'Shea, University of Wisconsin school of education, will go to Mississippi in September to inaugurate a revision of the school system of that State on the invitation of Gov. H. L. Whitfield. The Wisconsin educator will organize a large staff to be drawn from various American universities for the purposes of survey and reorganization. Mr. Whitfield, who came to Madison for a conference, formerly was president of the Mississippi College for Women and has been state superintendent of schools.

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THE HOME FORUM

From Pastoral to Metropolitan Poetry

DURING most of the nineteenth century the prevailing tone of the poetry written in England and America was bucolic. There was a feeling, vague but quite general, that meadows and woods and streams were the natural habitat of the Muse, and that she never strayed into city streets except when she had temporarily lost her way. There was a general conviction, also, that poets should live in the country, as most of them at that time did. The few writers of unquestioned poetic power who, like Robert Browning in his later days, maintained an urban residence were supposed to do so either because they had no choice or else because they were in some way not quite typical poets.

The responsibility for this general belief rests, no doubt, with William Wordsworth and his group of "Lakers," although there were a few English poets before his time who were able to withstand the lure of London. Wordsworth was the first important antagonist of metropolitan poetry, the discoverer—or perhaps it would be more accurate to say the rediscoverer—of the Country Muse. He and those about him established for nearly a hundred years the popular notion of what a poet should be, where he should find his material, and even where he should make his home. But William Wordsworth, on the vast scale set by the entire history of literature, is only of yesterday, and the change he brought about is, therefore, a very recent thing. On the other side of him, with the exception of a Gray or a Collins here and there, we find scarcely any but metropolitan poets in England. What is true of English literature, which has always been comparatively centrifugal, is even more true of French, English poetry since the time of Chaucer has been for the most part London made, and that of France since the days of the Pleiade has come mostly from the cities and in large part from Paris. In Italy, both modern and ancient, the same rule holds, and in Greece as well. The view that poetry should always be bucolic in matter if not in manner is seen, therefore, to date back hardly more than a century into the past. During the three thousand years since Homer poetry has been made almost entirely in, by, and for the city.

Most of the exceptions to this rule that one can think of are apparent rather than actual. A little examination of the several famous passages in which Chaucer, for example, celebrates the return of the English springtime convinces one that they are, in the first place, largely conventional and based upon no detailed and extended first-hand knowledge. One sees, in the second place, that they are just what we should expect from "one who has been long in the city." The many charming touches of the bucolic in Chaucer and his French contemporaries are by no means sincere. One feels rather that they are not the product of long and deep experience. They were made by men who looked forth occasionally from the turrets of the city wall into the adjacent meadows, and who some-

times on sunny noons of an hour or two of alfresco junketing. In their pastoral scenes it is always springtime, the sun rides always "in the Ram," and the birds are always in full career. Had they been true lovers of what we now call "Nature," we should not have had to wait until the time of James Thomson for the discovery of winter's beauty. They had a childlike delight in the vivid colors of "enamelled meads," and the return of spring lifted them to momentary ecstasy, as it does even savage men, but they were men of the city one and all. The city was too recent a conquest and too proud an achievement for them to have grown tired of it. They held their civilization by so brief and slight a tenure that they had no desire as yet to escape from it even temporarily. Just outside their city walls began the wilderness—unmapped, undrained, unguarded. All that they had of culture, all the treasures of man's long toil, lay within those walls. The poets of the Renaissance and of the fourteenth century were therefore city poets. Petrarch, for all his praise of Voucluse, could not stay away from Rome and Milan. Dante left his native city only because he had to. Boccaccio never permanently left his. Horace and Virgil, though they loved their country villas, were Romans entirely, and Theocritus himself, who began the whole tradition of pastoral poetry, wrote his bucolics as a city poet for the immensely complex civilization of Alexandria.

There would be no difficulty in defending the apparent paradox that most of the pastoral poetry of the world has been written by city-dwellers—such, for example, as John Keats. Those who have not the country always about them are unlikely to value it more highly, see it more vividly, know it in some ways more thoroughly, than those who have never dwelt in city streets. Even today, and among those who lay no claim to poetry, it is the "week-end" and not the farmer who calls the birds and trees and flowers by name. He knows that the grass is green, that the sky is blue, and that country nights are marvellously still, because he has some sense of contrast. And even as he sits at home in his city apartment over the din of traffic his memory of country sights and sounds may well be more potential for poetry than the actual presence of those sounds and sights to the man who dwells among them. It may well be that Horace's praise of the Sabine Farm was written not at the farm itself but high up in one of those insular palaces in the center of Rome which the ancestors of the modern apartment house.

Wordsworth's opinion, fortified by his example, that the poet should live in the country and write about country things has been questioned many times, however, even during the last hundred years. In America the work and influence of Walt Whitman were opposed to that opinion, and Henry's "London Voluntaries" provide only one of many proofs that the English metropolis has not been her long supremacy in English song. During the last two decades the poetry of America, England and France has been less and less pastoral, more and more metropolitan. In order to understand what is called the "new poetry" at all one has to remember that it is written largely by city poets for city audiences.

Probably we are too near to this poetry to see all that this fact implies, but it is already clear that the younger poets of the day are impatient with bucolicism of the Wordsworthian sort. Like the poets of the Renaissance, they are consciously and contentedly urban, products of a highly centralized culture and quite aware of its advantages. Part of their almost contemptuous rejection of "the mid-Victorian era" is due, no doubt, to a realization that the thought of that era was not primarily metropolitan. It seems to them intolerably mild, meditative, diffuse, and indolent because it lacked the swift precision which they find and love in the thought and speech of the great cities of our own day.

This, then, is one of the main lines of cleavage between the time that is passing and the time that is coming on. Those of us who gained our ideas of beauty during the brief reign of the country may never be able to reconcile ourselves to the change. The metropolis is a new and strange world, always seen strange to us even though it is made by our own children. Just so the city itself must always seem strange to those who have spent nearly all their days in the country. It must seem unclean, noisy, hurried, nervous, emphatic, and noisy, too distracted, too little contemplative. To those who see them from the country's angle, London and New York and Paris seem to care more for the bizarre and the striking than they do for the normal. Individuals must speak at the top of their lungs to be heard at all above the city's roar. Metropolitan poetry, made under these conditions, is a poetry for the bizarre and the striking. Moreover, it is always agog for some new thing. Its fashions do not last half so long as those of the country. It is far more swift and subtle, more analytical, more skeptical, but it is lacking in poise and sobriety.

Or at least so the country thinks. O. S.

The Mountain

Purple and rose
The mountain goes,
And the thought in her heart
No mortal knows.

The great black pines
Mute mystic make
And draw on the sky
Strange secret lines.

O Mountain Old
How can you hold
The thought of your heart
So long untold!

—Mary McDougall, in "Wandering Fires."

"One Dream Winds Through Detling"

Some dreams tread the ivory,
Some the gate of horn;
One dream winds through Detling
On the road to Sittingbourne.

It cannot be done. In six verses or sixty such one could not conjure up an altar of Detling, which is double distilled essence of Kent. The quatrain seems to go as pedestrianly as the passengers of Gamble's bus, who were wont to foot it up the steep woody hill rising sharply to the North Downs beyond the short village street.

How welcome that shade was after the shadeless valley miles from Maidstone. In child memory Detling at

August noon seemed the very Eden of drought; which not "stone glister" nor aerated lemonade of the little lollipop shop might slake; but there was cool water by the trough where the horses dipped their velvet noses. What a host of memories mingle at that cross-roads; for it was here that a pilgrims' way crossed the Sittingbourne Road. There were yew trees too and, on the hillside, relics of Roman days. The vicar here was a great local and county historian and archaeologist; but it needed his dusty lore to make the spot memorable. Near by was a cricket field where perchance the great Alfred Minns had played. Without any

reason we connected the celebrated Dingley Dell match with this field. It was just outside the village on the road to Thurnham where once had been a castle, now buried under hummocks odoriferous with wild thyme and brambly with blackberries.

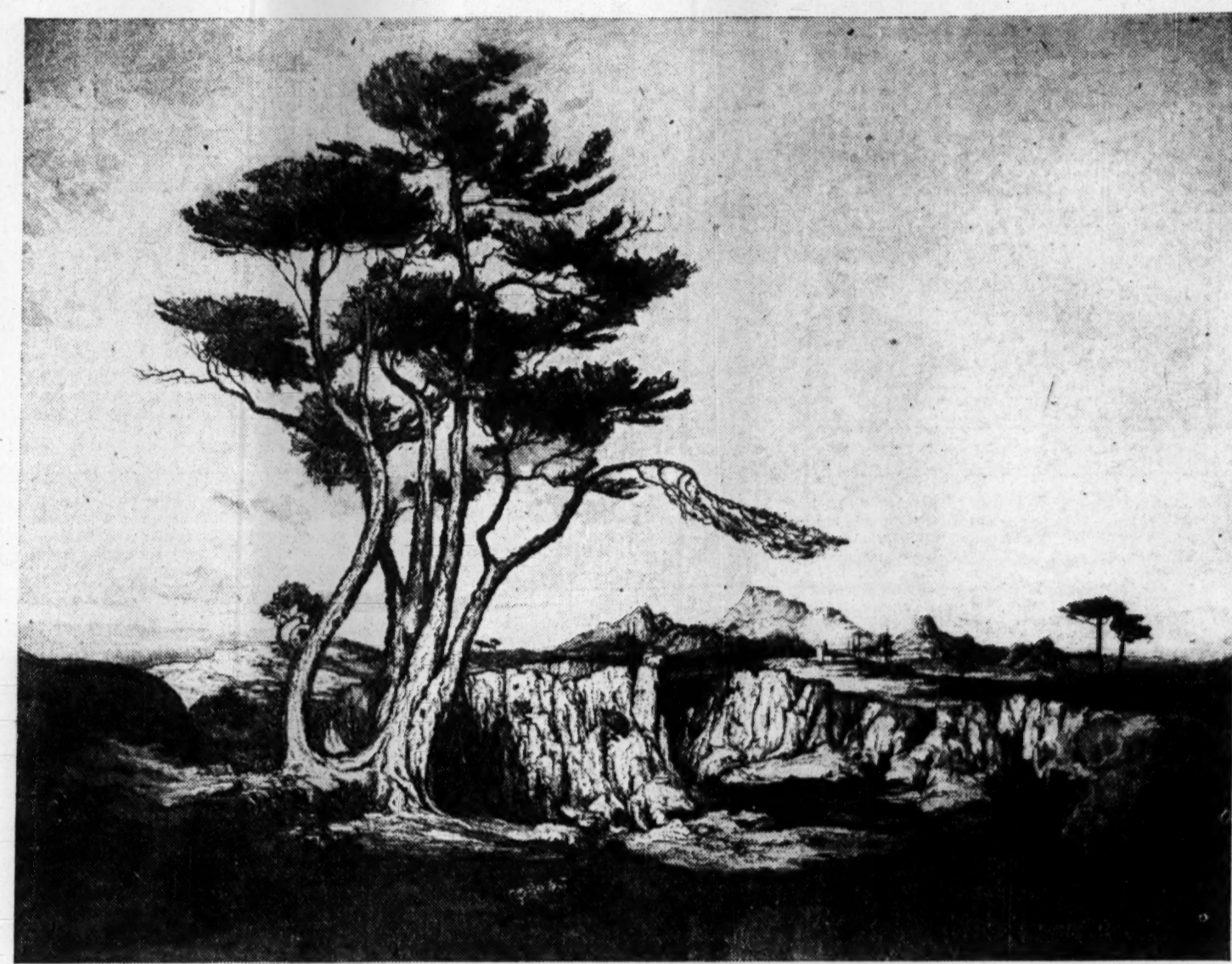
Along this way Hengist and Horsa must have passed on their way to Egelstrop or Aylesford nigh on fifteen hundred years ago.

Down Detling Hill we once saw a bicyclist clad in the knickerbockers and round cap of the period, with legs over the handlebars of his lofty "ordinary," coast dizzily down. There was a picturesque encounter once when homing late, late that is for

us small fry, we fell in with the proprietor of a troupe of performing fleas footing it for the fair at Maidstone. What a Dickensian aroma there seemed in that meeting—the unsophisticated schoolboys and the glib showman.

Thus family size history mingles in memory with annals of race history, the fight of Vortigern and the Fabian snowball fight between three grammar school boys against the entire male force of the village school.

Oh many are the roads to Rome; One goes to Jericho; This holds more history to the mile Than any road I know.



Pines. From an Aquatint With Etching by Arent Christensen

Looking Backward

A CLUSTER of two or three pines, and some rugged, worn rocks, may not sound very intriguing, but handled with the technical skill of Arent Christensen they make a highly attractive subject for a print. The trees and the landscape harmonize exceedingly well, and the scene leaves a singularly well balanced and complete impression.

Few subjects lend themselves more happily to the etcher's art than trees, and it is interesting to note the individual conception and differing manner of treatment which artists bring to bear upon what might be almost identical scenes. M. Christensen has his own, unmistakable method of working, and few succeed better than he in conveying the individuality of his favorite subjects and underlying their pictorial merits.

The Emperor's Fireflies
Ten thousand new-gained fireflies
Gleam in the temple Tokyo;
Their garnet glow,
And topaz flame,
Staccato-like proclaim
And light the dusk where gardens
With star-eyed flowers, half adream.

Would that my thoughts at twilight
Could light the deepening dark
With such a spark
That men might see
Their glow repeatedly
In flash of beauty through my rhyme
To point to poems more sublime.
Hazel Harper Harris.

Impressions
About noon I left the little town,
And struck out up a winding lane to
the hills. The copses were full of
anemones and primroses; birds sang
sharply in the bushes which were
gemmed with fresh green; now and
then I heard the woodpecker laugh
as at some secret jest among the
thickets. Presently the little town
was at my feet, looking small and
tranquil in the golden noon; and
soon I came to the top. It was
grassy, open down-land up here, and
in an instant the wide view of a rich
wooded and watered plain spread
before me, with shadowy hills on
the horizon. In the middle distance,
I saw the red roofs of a great town,
the smoke going peacefully up; here
was a shining river-reach, like a
crucifix of silver. It was England
indeed—tranquil, healthy, prosperous
England.

The rest of the day was full of
delicate impressions—an old, gaunt,
mullioned house among its pastures;
a hamlet by a stream, admirably
grouped; a single set with primroses;
and, over all, the long, pure
lines of upland, with here and there,
through a gap, the purple, wealthy
plain.

I write this in the evening, at a
little wayside inn, in a hamlet under
the hill. The name alone, Wenge
Grandmire, is worth a shilling. It
is very simple, but clean, and the
people are kind; not with the professional
manner of those who bow,
smiling, to a paying guest, but of
those who welcome a wanderer and
try to make him a home. And so, in
a dark-paneled little parlour, with
a sedate-looking clerk, I sit while the
sounds . . . grow fainter and rarer in
the little street.—A. C. Benson, in
"The Upton Letters."

Besides, there are other reasons
why I am contented that my father
was a country parson, born much
about the same time as Scott and
Wordsworth. . . .

For several years, I was my
father's constant companion in his
out-door business, riding by his side
on my little pony and listening to
the lengthy dialogues he held with
Darby or Joan, the one on the road
or in the fields, the other outside or
inside the door. In my earliest remem-
brance of him his hair was already
gray, for I was his youngest . . . child;
and it seemed to me that advanced
age was appropriate to a father, as
indeed in all respects I considered
him a parent so much to my honor,
that the mention of my relationship
to him was likely to secure me re-
gard among those to whom I was
otherwise a stranger—my father's
stories from his life including
many names of distant persons that
my imagination placed no limit to
his acquaintanceship. He was a
pithy talker, and his sermons bore
marks of his own composition. It is
true, they must have been already
old when I began to listen to them,
and they were no more than a year
supply, so that they recurred as regu-
larly as the Collects. But though this
system has been much ridiculed, I
am prepared to defend it as an
equally sound with that of a
liturgy; and even if my researches
had shown me that some of my
father's yearly sermons had been
copied out from the works of elder
divines, this would only have been
another proof of his good judgment.
One may prefer fresh eggs though
laid by a hen of the meanest under-
standing, but why fresh sermons?

Indeed, my philosophical notions,
such as they are, continually carry
me back to the time when the first
gleams of a spring day used to
show me my own shadow as that of
a small boy on a small pony, riding
by the side of a larger cob-mounted
shadow over the breezy uplands,
which we used to dignify with the
name of hills, or along by-roads
with broad grassy borders and
hedge-rows reckless of utility, on
our way to outlying hamlets, whose
groups of inhabitants were as dis-
tinctive to my imagination as if they
had belonged to different regions of
the globe. From these we some-
times rode onward to the adjoining
parish, where also my father
officiated, for he was a pluralist,
but—I hasten to add—on the small-
est scale; for his one extra living
was a poor vicarage, with hardly
fifty parishioners, and its church
would have made a very shabby
barn, the gray worm-eaten wood of
its pews and pulpit, with their doors
only half hanging on the hinges, be-
ing exactly the color of a lean mouse
which I once observed as an inter-
esting member of the scant congrega-
tion, and conjectured to be the
identical church mouse I had heard
referred to as an example of ex-
treme poverty.

Sometimes when I am in a
crowded London drawing-room (for
I am a town-bird now, acquainted
with smoky eaves, and tasting
Nature in the parks), quick flights
of memory take me back among my
father's parishioners while I am still
conscious of elbowing men who wear
the same evening uniform as my-

self; and I presently begin to wonder
what varieties of history lie hid-
den under this monotony of aspect.
Some of them, perhaps, belong to
families with many quarters, but
how many "quarters" of diverse
contact with their fellow-country-
men enter into their qualifications
to be parliamentary leaders, pro-
fessors of social science, or journal-
istic guides of the popular mind? Not
that I feel myself a person made
competent by experience; on the
contrary, I argue that since an
observation of different ranks has
still left me practically a poor
creature, what must be the condition
of those who object even to read
about the life of other people, and
classes than their own? But of my
elaborate neighbors with their crush
hats I usually imagine that the most
distinguished among them have
probably had a far more instructive
journey into manhood than mine.
Here, perhaps, is a thought worth
physiognomy, seeming at the pre-
sent moment to be classed as a mere
species of white cravat and swallow-
tail, which may once, like Faraday's
have shown itself in curiously dubi-
ous embryonic form leaning against
a cottage lintel in small corduroys
and hungrily eating a bit of brown
bread and bacon; there is a pair of
eyes . . . that once perhaps learned
to read their native England through
the same alphabet as mine—
within the boundaries of an ancestral
park, never even being driven
through the country town five miles
off, but—among the midland vil-
lages and markets, along by the tree-
studded hedge-rows, and where the
heavy barges seem to the distance
float mysteriously among the rushes
and the feathered grass. Our vision,
both real and ideal, has since then
been filled with far other scenes;
among eternal snows and stupendous
sun-scorched mountains of departed
empires; within the scent of the
long orange-groves; and where the
temple of Neptune looks out from
the siren-haunted sea. But my eyes
at least have kept their early affec-
tionate joy in our native landscape,
which is one deep root of our na-
tional life and language.

Some of us, at least, love the scanty
relics of our forests, and are thank-
ful if a bush is left of the old hedge-
row. A crumbling bit of wall where
the delicate ivy-leaved toad-flax
hangs its light branches, or a bit of
gray thatch with patches of dark
moss on its shoulder and a troop of
grass-stems on its ridge, is a thing to
visit. And then the tiled roof of
cottage and homestead, of the long
cow-shed where generations of the
milky mothers have stood patiently
of the broad-shouldered barns where
the old-fashioned flail once made re-
sonant music, while the watch-dog
barked at the timidly venturesome
fowls making pecking raids on the
outlying grain—the roofs that have
looked out from among the elms and
walnut-trees, or beside the yearly
group of hay and corn stacks, or
below the square stone steeple, gather-
ing their gray or ochre-tinted li-
chens and their olive-green mosses
all ministries—let us praise the
sober harmonies they give to our
landscape. . . .

I cherish my childish loves—the
memory of that little nest where my
affections were fledged. Since then
I have learned to care for foreign
countries, for literatures, foreign

and ancient, for . . . London, half
sleepless with eager thought and
strife, and now my consciousness
is chiefly of the busy, anxious met-
ropolitan sort. My system responds
sensitively to the London weather-
signs, political, social, literary; and
my bachelor's hearth is imbedded
where, by much craning of head
and neck, I can catch sight of a
sycamore in the Square garden; I
belong to the "Nation of London."
Why? There have been many vol-
untary exiles in the world, and
probably in the very first exodus
of the patriarchal Aryans . . . some
of those who sailed forth and went
for the sake of a loved companion-
ship, when they would willingly
have kept sight of the familiar
plains, and of the hills to which
they had first lifted up their eyes.—
George Eliot, in "Theophrastus
Such."

Fashion in Books

I was driven into a quandary, gen-
tlemen, whether I might send this
my pamphlet to the printer or to the
pedlar. I thought it too bad for the
press, and too good for the pack. But
seeing my folly in writing to be as
great as others', I was willing my
fortune should be as ill as any man's.
We commonly see the book that at
Christmas lies bound on the station-
er's stall, at Easter to be broken in
the haberdasher's shop, which with
it is the order of proceeding. I am
content this winter to have my
doings read for a toy, that in summer
they may be ready for trash. It is
not strange whenas the greatest
wonder last but nine days, that a
new work should not endure but
three months. Gentlemen use books
as gentlemen handle their flowers,
who in the morning stick them in
their heads and at night straw them
at their heels. Chatterbox he fulsom
when they be printed, in that they
be common. . . .

He that cometh in print because
he would be known, is like the fool
that cometh into the market because
he would be seen. I am not he that
seeketh praise for his labour, but
pardon for his offence, neither do I
set this forth for any devotion in
print, but for duty which I owe to
my patron. If one write never so
well, he cannot please all, and write
he never so ill, he shall please some.
Fine heads will pick a quarrel with
me if all be not curious, and flatter-
ers a thank if any thing be current.
I submit myself to the judgment
of the wise, and I little esteem the
censure of fools. The one will be
satisfied with reason; the other are
to be answered with silence. I know
gentlemen will find no fault without
cause, and bear with those that de-
serve blame, as for others I care not
for their jests, for I never meant to
make them my judges.—John Lyly,
in Preface to "Euphues," Sixteenth
Century.

Wild Roses

Twice or thrice a year, we ought
to go on pilgrimage, when Spring
carpets the woods with bluebells,
and when Autumn fills the earth with
her glory, and when Summer festoons
the hedgerows with the wild rose.
To gather wild roses in an English
lane makes us young again, it
bridges the years and once more we
become children rejoicing in the free
and fragrant loveliness of the coun-
tryside. Whatever else we miss, we

His Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE ninety-first psalm we read,
"He shall give his angels charge
over thee, to keep thee in all thy
ways." This sustaining passage has
upheld and comforted many a one
through the darkest hours of human
experience; it has been the mother's
tender prayer for the child gone from
his home into the untrod paths of
the great city; it has followed the
child wherever he has gone; it
followed thousands of the boys into
the last great war. Angels have
played a very important part in the
thought of the world from earliest
times. However each heart may con-
ceive of their form, at some time in
its experiences it at least faintly
hopes to have God's angels take
charge over its affairs. For everyone
craves the touch of something with
greater power than himself.

To everyone in his hour of need,
Christian Science comes and lifts the
veil of mystery and fear that en-
shrouds these angel visitants. In
"Science and Health with Key to the
Scriptures" (p. 298) Mrs. Eddy writes,
"Angels are pure thoughts from God,
winged with Truth and Love, no mat-
ter what their individualism may be."
And in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p.
207), she further says, referring to
angels, "God gives you His spiritual
ideas, and in turn, they give you daily
supplies."

These concepts of angels remove
from them all superstition, all fear,
all thought of remoteness or chance,
and bring within our understanding
many of the otherwise mysterious
passages in the Bible regarding them.
We learn in Christian Science that
God, whose loving thoughts these
angels are, is not a limited God, who
must be propitiated and appeased be-
fore we can even ask for the help of
one of His angels, but the omnipres-
ent, omnipotent Spirit, Mind, Love,
Life. With this divine Mind ever at
hand, from which thoughts for our
help and guidance and protection
come, we begin to see that there can
arise no situation which the all-wise
Mind cannot meet. Through spiritual
understanding we learn that spiritual
man reflects all the qualities of this
one and only Mind. This infinite, om-
nipresent divine Mind, which is also
divine Love, is saying to His children

at all times what the father in the
story of the prodigal son said to the
elder son: "Son, thou art ever with
me, and all that I have is thine."
When one begins to realize how in-
exhaustible the "all" is which the
Father hath, and what its nature is,
one begins to see what riches belong
to man as God's child. The beginner
in Christian Science has learned that
God is omnipresent, All-in-all, and
that man, as His image and likeness,
reflects this All. This truth about
God and man comes to us as His
angels, and these angels meet every
human need as it arises in each day's
experience.

Should our need be for sympathy or
companionship, then comes His an-
gel, a pure idea from Truth and Love,
assuring us of Love's omnipresence.
Thus right thinking and right loving
bring into each experience the right
companionship. God's ideas are never
alone, but associated with Him in
harmonious and perfect relation; and
this true relation brings out corre-
sponding relations in human experi-
ence. We begin to find ourselves ex-
periencing the joy of friendship on the
higher, purer plane of unselfed love,
than we have ever known, because
the elements of self-seeking, jealousy,
self-will, and self-love have begun to
dissolve before this pure manifesta-
tion of love.

Those erroneous states of thought
which have resisted God—the human
will, resentment, selfish ambition, or
resignation to a false sense of God's
will—at the touch of His thought
give place to the assurance of His
protecting presence and power. Busi-
ness tangles yield to the clear sense
of the rights of all God's children.
His abundance, co-operation, dis-
places rivalry; the thought of Truth,
His angel, whispers into the troubled
consciousness that there is a place for
each and abundance of all good for all
God's children. To the sick His an-
gel comes telling of the healing power
of Truth, of man's unity with God,
of his likeness to the Father, who made
neither sin, nor sickness, nor death.
There is no circumstance that can
arise which these healing messengers,
God's thoughts, cannot meet with the
healing touch of divine Love. In
"Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307)
Mrs. Eddy writes, "This swift assur-
ance is the 'Peace, be still'—all
human fears, to suffering of every
sort."

"Shall Not Fail"

Never yet was a springtime
Late though lingered the snow,
That the sap stirred not at the
Of the southwind, sweet and low;
Never yet was a springtime,
When the buds forgot to blow.
—Margaret Sangster.

PROSE WORKS

Other Than
SCIENCE AND HEALTH
and the
CHURCH MANUAL
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE Trustees under the
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Eddy have authorized the
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works of Mrs. Eddy other
than "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures,"
and the "Church Manual,"
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REPARATORY
OOD SCHOOL
ISLAND, NEW YORK

Honor Courses Make Friends in Many American Colleges

By FRANK C. LOCKWOOD
Dean, College of Letters and Arts, University of Arizona

Many students who enter college today look upon study as of secondary importance. They come to have a good time and to get a degree. They want to engage in athletics, join a fraternity, have a gay social time, and exercise their energies in journalism, dramatics, and student management. But there is a respectable minority, at least, who come eager for knowledge, and full of zest for study and intellectual achievement. Heretofore, we have not dealt fairly with this latter class. The college generally has not been organized in the interest of the serious and highly capable student. The superior student has often had to satisfy himself with such crumbs of professorial attention as fall from the dull boy's table. In the past, the average, or even the inferior student, has seemed to have the cream of instruction.

We are coming to see that this is all wrong. There is now pretty general agreement that first and supreme attention should be given to the gifted and earnest student, since from this class we must expect to draw our leaders for the future. The new president of Wesleyan states that in the near future all juniors and seniors at Wesleyan will be permitted to attend class or not as they see fit—that it is ridiculous to treat men and women of ability as though they were children. A number of deans and faculties throughout the country have already adopted the idea that he announces.

For Those Who Can Use It

Two of the earliest and ablest exponents of the doctrine that the college exists primarily for the man who can use it are Dean C. E. Swarthmore of the University of Iowa and President Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore College. But many colleges have caught the new vision. During the past two winters I have visited Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Columbia, Smith, Wellesley, Swarthmore, Adelbert, the University of Buffalo, the University of Cincinnati, and other institutions, for the purpose of studying the latest and best practices in the care of freshmen and the handling of students of superior ability. I have talked with students, with fellow deans, and with presidents; have read books, reports, college catalogues and current articles in educational journals. As a result of all this reading and observation, I am convinced that the time is at hand when we shall deal with our upper division students as men and women. We are going to free them for the serious and independent pursuit of knowledge, and making it clear that they have the right to call upon the faculty at all times for such direction and encouragement as they may need, but making it clear, also, that they must prove their metal, that they must feel their own way to the desired goal, and must, for the most part, educate themselves.

Not that we have been negligent of our gifted students in the past. On every campus the embers of scholarship have been kept alive by at least some few disinterested truth-seekers among both faculty and students. The inspiring teacher will find and help the aspiring student. There is an inward light that guides like thinkers toward each other. There are many little ways in which teachers honor good students, by assigning extra papers and setting outside work that may be pursued independently, by release from certain routine requirements, by leniency in case of absence, by demanding a higher quality of work, and at times by exemption from examination. At Harvard superior students are put on a special roll, known as the "dean's list." A place on this list is a coveted distinction. Then it has been the custom in most colleges to confer honors at graduation based upon high grades achieved throughout the course. Some colleges—Oberlin, Berkeley and Mills, for example, have adopted the more heroic and stimulating method of granting honors on the basis of an extra amount or quality of work. Such methods and incentives have resulted in scholarly attainment.

"Release" Plan

It is likely that more and more the method of conducting honor courses in operation at Columbia, Smith, Rice Institute, and Swarthmore will be adopted. This plan releases the honors student from regular class work, and permits him to pursue intensive work in some particular field in which he is deeply interested. At the completion of the work he is tested by a rigorous, comprehensive examination. Students are not admitted to this work before the junior year, after the completion of the required basic courses in English, science, history and foreign language. Entrance upon such courses is based upon the high quality of work done during the first two years in college, though other considerations

than class marks are taken into account. Proven fitness to pursue independent work successfully is the real test; and initiative, steadfastness, and known soundness of character may enter largely as elements in the determination of this fitness. The student's major or supervising professor is expected to confer with him at frequent intervals, to indicate what courses he may take with profit, to suggest courses of reading, on occasion to receive essays covering certain aspects of the field of study, to encourage him to read during the summer vacation, and in all appropriate ways facilitate his access to the resources of the college. While individual supervision is thus given to the honors student, or provision is made for him in weekly seminar courses, his education, it has been discovered, proceeds largely through contacts and discussions with his fellow students who are also aspirants for honors. American colleges have never realized sufficiently to what extent earnest students may and do educate each other in the libraries, at table, and in hours of conversation.

Not all students who register for honor courses succeed, so it is im-



The Muse of Poetry, Shakespeare, Dante, and So On, Represented in Mural at Public School No. 40, Bronx, New York City. Painted by George Laurence Nelson.

portant that such men be provided for. The idler, or the misfit (more earnest than capable) may either be put back into the ordinary routine work, or may be given merely a "pass" degree. President Aydelotte, in his excellent study, "Honor Courses in American Colleges and Universities" published by The National Research Council, points out the importance of stating the plan of work for an honors student "as clearly and definitely as possible." It should "indicate the field or period

not expect more from the student than he can possibly do. A careful prospectus of the work to be covered, therefore, is the best guarantee of a successful outcome.

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"The Winged Book" of Knowledge, in a Public School Mural by George Laurence Nelson.

Murals in Public Schools—A Growing Movement

New York, N. Y.

Special Correspondence

CERTAIN public schools in New York City are doing their part to further the movement of placing mural paintings upon the walls of their auditoriums. In fact, this is a growing movement in public schools throughout the United States. A set of decorations of this character were installed this summer in Public School No. 40 in the Bronx. This is one of New York's largest elementary schools, having nearly 4000 pupils. These murals cover a wall space of 250 square feet and were painted by George Laurence Nelson.

Well-conceived and executed murals make an otherwise barren assembly hall a thing of beauty in itself. In the present instance a gorgeous color scheme was evolved with the resultant gladdening effect upon the children, who are so responsive to color. In describing his work, the artist says that his purpose was to express the wonderful pageant which begins to reveal itself to the child the first time his teacher opens a book for his enlightenment. Symbolizing the power given to thought by education are the wings on the large book held by the ideal teacher in the smaller panel placed on the back wall of the stage, and from this panel the murals derive their name "The Winged Book."

Above the stage in a dove-shaped ceiling is the pageant from prose to poetry, symbolized by the two muses, suggesting the various realms touched upon by the child in its grammar school course. Dante is introduced, watching a religious procession entering a village. Celia and Rosalind in disguise represent Shakespearean works. History opens with a group of explorers, Columbus at their head. A treaty is made between Puritans and an Indian chief. A revolutionary soldier upholds the first American flag. And pirates delve into a treasure chest, while a knight in full armor in a medieval setting represents his period of romance.

Above, on the ceiling proper, are clouds with figures in allegory, where children flit across the sky from the angel of the present to the

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American Schoolboys on Tour in Europe

Vienna

Special Correspondence

Twenty American boys, accompanied by two leaders, have been spending a week in Vienna on what is called the "World Y. Tour." In an interview with Mr. Van Dis, one of the leaders, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned that this tour, which is organized by the American Y. M. C. A. and which is the second of its kind, was first decided upon at a student workers' conference held in Austria in 1922. It was thought that a much better understanding of Europe would be possible if American boys of impressionable years were allowed to see things for themselves first-hand. Thus, twenty of the "brightest boys" belonging to the association

angel of the future, and Prometheus unbound lights them on their way.

These murals were paid for from the proceeds of plays, concerts and operettas given by the children of the school, with the help of the teachers and principal. The paintings were approved by the Art Commission of New York City and by the Board of Education.

are selected for this tour. They are between the ages of 14 and 19, and come from either preparatory or high schools in 12 different states. They are boys who are likely to become senators, congressmen, business or professional men. Some of the boys are the sons of millionaires; and in these cases naturally the parents defray the costs of the tour; but where the parents are too poor to do this the expenses are covered generally by local subscriptions.

Each boy has his allotted task, such as looking after the baggage, or mail. This group has been to Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Switzerland, where a conference of boys from 21 countries is to take place, is on the program, while France and England will be visited before the boys sail for home. Everywhere the boys have received an exceptionally kind welcome. In Vienna they were honored by being received by President Hainisch himself.

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Nursery School in Johannesburg

Johannesburg, S. Africa

Special Correspondence

IN JOHANNESBURG, a thousand miles from Cape Town, there is a flourishing society called the National Service Fund, which was inaugurated by the members of the Women's Reform Club, upon the outbreak of the Great War. From small beginnings it has now grown into a large undertaking with many branches, not the least interesting of which is a nursery school conducted under the supervision of Miss Margaret Bateman, B.Sc.

A small army of willing workers endeavoring to instill, through team play, an idea of fair play and give-and-take must have a beneficial influence on the character of the little ones. Children are taught by precept and example the wisdom, on occasion, of subordinating their own wishes to those of others, thereby avoiding unhappy results; there is no better way of inculcating this wisdom than through the obedience and discipline taught in the nursery classes.

At present the classes are held on Wednesday and Thursday of each week. Records are kept, books suitable to the various ages are read to them and explained. They are taught to play. It is a very sad phase of

child life that makes this teaching necessary. Considerable interest and talent for drawing is shown by some and almost all evince the greatest pleasure in music.

There are rocking-horse toys of many kinds and a doll's house (made for and presented by a school of more fortunate children). It is known as No. 1 Joy Street and serves the double purpose of playing and training, for the house is so fully equipped that useful lessons can be given on the elementary sides of housekeeping.

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Bryn Mawr Wins Polo Cup Final

Overcoming a Six-Goal Handicap

The result came in the nature of an upset to many who favored the Oaks on account of their victory over the Army team in the previous year. As a result of the victory the winners' names will be inscribed on the massive trophy beside those of the Meadowbrook four which won in 1922 and the Army team which captured the trophy in 1923. The cup was not played for in 1922.

Not once were the losers able to

get staid on any such consistent attack as they were against the Army. Smith's goals were their actual season limit. Lieutenant Smith accounted for one in the second chucker, and General Borden for the other in the fifth. Gerald Balding contributed several long drives by way of defense, but they were insufficient to halt the visitors' march. The outstanding feature, and more than half of his side's total was directly due to his efforts, although he himself actually scored only one goal. Long passes off his mallet were frequent, and they

George Earle wound up in the lead for high-scoring honors with nine goals, 10 assists credit. Roe and McFadden added one apiece.

Not until 39 seconds from the end of the seventh chukker were the Pennsylvanians able to overcome their rivals' handicap. George Earle turned the trick at this point on a shot through his pony's legs, and the teams went

into the final chucker on even terms. For a minute and a half play went from one end of the field to the other, and then Fred Roe came to the front, and scored the first goal for Bryn Mawr. The same player followed with a long ride up the field and a pass which enabled Earle to score another. Two more by the latter followed before time was called, bringing the margin of victory to four goals. The summary:

BRYN MAWR.	OLD OAKS.
No. 1—G. H. Earle, 3d Gen. H. S. Borden	No. 2—Fred Roe.
No. 2—Fred Roe.	No. 3—Arthur Borden.
No. 8—R. K. Gatins, Lieut. J. A. Smith	No. 9—Bryn Mawr.
No. 9—Earle, 3d Gen.	No. 10—Earle, 3d Gen.

Score—Bryn Mawr, 12. Old Oaks 8. Goals—Earle 9, Roe, Gatins, McFadden 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	84	40	.678
Lehigh	87	39	.688

Minneapolis	.....	2	3.42
St. Paul	.....	3	5.70
Minneapolis	.....	64	5.12
Kansas City	.....	61	4.92
Toledo	.....	51	8.7
Milwaukee	.....	54	71
Columbus	.....	46	73

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 2.
 Kansas City 10, Columbus 6.

PITTSBURGH BUYS COOK

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball club today announced the purchase of J. B. Cook, a right-handed pitcher, from the Monroe (La.) Club of the Cotton States League. He will report to the Pirates tomorrow.

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Architecture Art Theatrical News

Silence in City Auditoriums

SILENT auditoriums and school-rooms, in buildings that must serve their purpose in metropolitan zones, are not to be achieved by the mere application of mechanical sound insulation. From inception every portion of the building must be disposed so as to build a buffer between the assembly of people and the confusion of the world outside.

Nor is it sufficient to simply achieve a negative condition of silence, simply an absence of disturbing noises, but rather should the atmosphere of the interior speak silence, if we may say it so, and thus those assembling within the building would naturally tend to maintain the peaceful conditions. And peacefulness requires both that silence which is freedom from sounds, and that silence which is freedom from distracting movement.

The accompanying plan-study shows clearly how the two-story front section, containing an extended social foyer below and particular rooms above, sets up a considerable barrier against the city street in front, assisted by the commercial buildings at either side.

The auditorium is also screened by the school building, which itself is on an alley with but nominal traffic. Interesting results in this plan are obtained by reversing the conventional arrangement for auditorium approach, placing the platform or stage next to the foyer—that is, the front or street side of the church, and the audience away from it. This makes possible a front auditorium wall almost without openings, and at the same time a large number of windows in the rear of the auditorium, giving a large volume of diffused light just where needed. The light thus coming from the rear or from above, the audience all face a quiet side of the room free from glare, and the windows at their backs face away from the street.

This arrangement facing the auditorium toward the street or principal approach instead of away from it as is usual, further tends to eliminate both confusion of sound and confusion of movement because those assembling, instead of passing from entrance foyer directly to the auditorium and so along the length of it to their seats, in this arrangement pass, instead, into the semicircular corridor under the auditorium, and depositing their cloaks, step up into the auditorium by any one of the numerous entrances which they know to be nearest the seat they wish to occupy.

Mr. Pancoast's Cape Ann Canvases

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 17. Special Correspondence. MORRIS HALL PANCOAST has arranged an exhibition at his studio on Beach Street which will be on view until Sept. 6.

It consists for the most part of paintings of Rockport and vicinity. Mr. Pancoast finds here, at all seasons of the year, subjects for his brush, and he has painted them with refreshing, vibrating play of color and spontaneity of touch. While he portrays admirably sparkling sunlight on land, sea and snow, he likes best the more somber aspects of nature; the swirl of flying clouds and the dull, sullen water that presages a storm, or the wind-blown spray across the beach and the tossing sea on a wintry day.

In "Approaching Storm," the whirling clouds form the major part of the composition. Other canvases showing similar phases of stormy Cape Ann are "The First Touch of Winter," and "The Northeast," with its small, solitary figure in oilskins beating against the storm. In "The Landing Stage" a boat is shown on a dull wintry day, with tall trees in the foreground making dark notes in the pattern of snow and water.

One of the most attractive paintings is "Snow in Harbor," a charming canvas with a early quality of color that is consistent throughout. The houses have a solidity that makes them seem part of the rocky shore itself.

There is a feel of spring in the moist atmosphere of the small "The End of the Line," with its yellow

door beneath, and still others through the front doors into the upper hall.

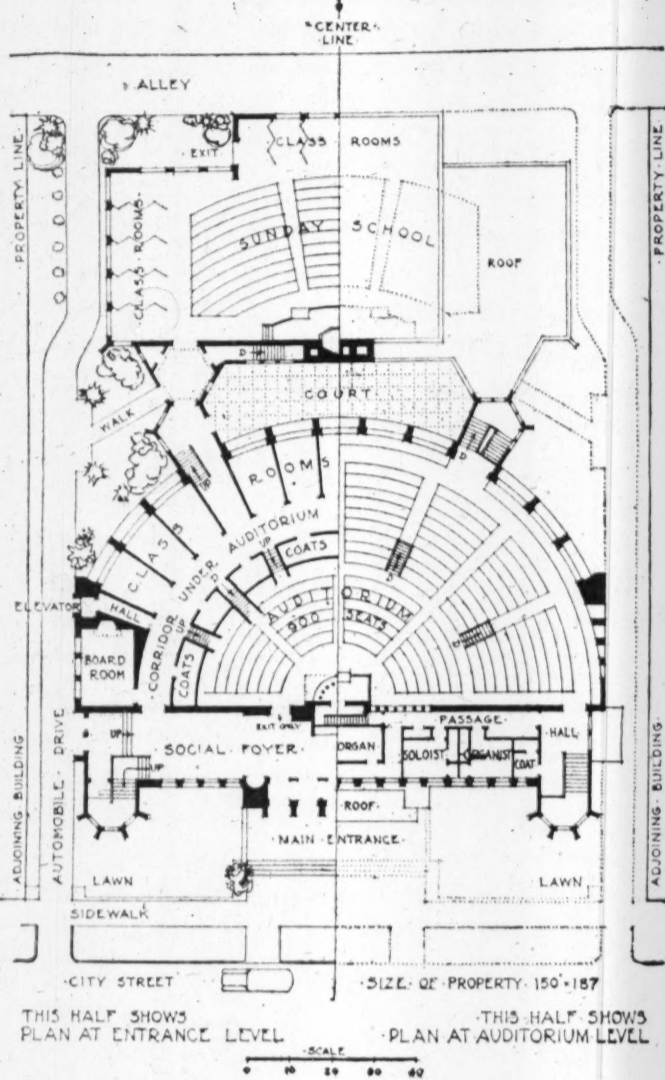
The entire arrangement here illustrated and described, permits a much more sloping seating arrangement about the usual gallery slope throughout the entire auditorium. Such a slope not only increases the opportunity for all to see and hear the speaker, but establishes a more intimate feeling amongst the audience, for the reason that there is not so great an area of heads in the line of sight between any seat and one on the opposite side. The effect is as of a considerable part of the audience facing one another, although actually each and all face exactly and directly toward the speaker.

The plan represents a basic arrangement from which a great variety of changes would naturally arise

under other conditions of site and circumstance, but it solves a current pressing problem quite free from any historical impositions.

An opportunity is provided for automobiles to pass through on both sides to reach the entrances at the ends of the foyer, the elevator and the Sunday School entrances, which also give access to the rear of the auditorium. Ease and convenience of automobile approach is thus multiplied about five times as compared with the usual provisions.

Attention is also called to the very liberal five part main entrance, only half of which is shown. There are also ten exits from the auditorium, disposed so that each section of the audience has about the same facilities. Certain rooms in the basement, others on the first floor on the right half, and on the second floor left half, are necessarily not possible to



window when the picture was started and told Mr. Blystone to dig into his coffers as deep as he liked. As a result Tom Mix now has to be taken seriously. After years of consistent work on provincial screen circuits he has won his metropolitan honors by sheer merit.

Aided by the inimitable J. Farrell MacDonald, of the elevating eyebrows, the nimble Ann Pennington, and, most important of all, the sparkling Billy Dove, who gets more and more attractive in each production, Mr. Mix plays the dual rôle of a bashful cowboy and a dauntless plumed Romeo with breathtaking sincerity. Starting with a horse-back chase after a speeding train upon which he deposits the girl in his arms, Mix coolly accomplishes stunt after stunt that requires genuine strength and nerve, and ends by rescuing his sweetheart from an impregnable castle in a novel manner. This is the best Fox production this writer has ever seen. It will delight all lovers of heroic action. C. S. C.

"A Lucky Break"

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Cort Theater, beginning Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, 1925, the American Producing Company offers "A Lucky Break," a comedy with songs by Zella Sears, incidental music by Harold Levey, staged by Rollo Lloyd. The cast: John Bruce, George MacFarlane, Martha Mullett, Louise Galloway, Abner Ketchum, Charles Dow Clark, Nora Mullett, Lillian Seale, Benny Ketchum, Edgar Nelson, Elmine Ludine Smith, Ursula Ellsworth, Mrs. Barrett, Viola Gillette, Claudia, Edward H. Weaver, Ruth Tester, Tommy Land, Ed. W. Moore, Mr. Martin, Percy Moore, Elise, Margaret Walker, Frank Sinne, Japanese Valet, Frank Sinne, Chauffeur, Everett Gilbride.

The new play at the Cort affords a pleasant evening's entertainment, although not much more may be said for it. The play is clean and wholesome, but it might be that and still have more originality of idea and design. We have had "A Lucky Break" many times before in plays of the truly rural type, such as "The Country Boy," "Turn to the Right," "The Traveling Salesman," etc., but Miss Sears has gone even further back than that. The play she has made to order for George MacFarlane reminds us of those Andrew Mack used to appear in and the ones that were put together for J. K. Emmet of still earlier memory.

Mr. MacFarlane has a very fine voice, which may help carry this play into general popularity and financial success. F. L. S.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Frederick Lewis will play Joseph Surface in the Bruce & Street production of "The School for Scandal."

A comedy by Caesar Dunn, entitled "Friend Wife," will be placed in rehearsal next week by Dowling & Rehall.

The Theater Guild will start rehearsals of "Arms and the Man" next Wednesday. Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Robert Warwick and Ernest Cossart will head the cast. "Easy Street," by Crane Wilbur and Benjamin Hapgood Burt are the authors.

"Captain Jinks," will open in Stamb.

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"Mississippi Nocturne," by Carl R. Krafft, Awarded Logan Medal and \$500 at Chicago Art Institute Exhibit, 1925

A Chicago Artist

CARL R. KRAFFT belongs to Chicago. He is one of the few painters who, having received their education there, remained there to work. He is intensely interested in the art movements of that city and has accomplished much, not only in his own painting but in serving as an officer in many of the art societies and also on the picture-judging juries. His kindly help is given freely to the furtherance of art.

His work has merited and received almost every honor, prize and medal that is awarded to a Chicago painter, and his canvases hang in many homes, collections and clubs in that city, as well as in others.

One of his significant achievements was to organize the Oak Park Art League. From the first this association was unique in that it was always sturdy, and now at the end of four years is established in the studio-house built by Frank Lloyd Wright for his own use. This League has the nucleus of a collection of pictures and is doing splendid work in awakening interest in art and in placing original pictures in the public schools.

As to his own work, Carl R. Krafft says: "I am still studying with myself. Unlike most established painters, he does not confine himself to one theme, but seems ever experimenting. Some years ago most of his canvases were autumn scenes of the Ozark Mountains; lovely decorative pictures, both rich and tonal. Since then he has painted in various places nearer home, producing landscapes during all the seasons, those of snow being an entirely new note. Then he has exhibited portraits and is at present engaged in painting several.

His "Mississippi Nocturne," when shown last winter at the Art Institute, Chicago, immediately attracted attention, and was awarded the Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal. It is handsome in design, and sensitive in color and feeling, having all the noise of a packet wharf; the jostling of impatient crowds, the moving of freight and the shrieking of whistles, but it also has the tranquillity that evening spreads over the busiest scenes.

"Land of Romance," a musical play by Percy Weirich and Raymond Peck, will be produced in September by John Meehan and William Elliott.

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"Sun-Up" as a Film

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Capitol Theater: "Sun-Up," adapted from Lula Vollmer's play and directed by Edmund Goulding.

"Sun-Up" is one of the genuine dramas that happen along all too infrequently to remind one what the screen can really reflect when given a chance. To the discriminating, this film will seem like meat and drink. Not only is the dramatic food appetizing and substantial, it is tastefully served by Edmund Goulding, who adapted the stage play to film technique and handled the megaphone during production work. While, with the aid of the stage script and Lucille LaVerne to replay "Ma" Cagle, he could not have gone far wrong, he has staged several of his scenes with a commendable show of originality. Those of Emmy's farewell to Rufe Cagle, and Rufe's battle with Sheriff Weeks, which is largely conveyed by suggestion, are particularly unusual. By breaking away from his customary hothouse type of rôle and playing Rufe Cagle, a crude "Hill Billie," with compelling vigor. And Pauline Starke as "Emmy Todd" is a delight. Her heart-rending farewell to her lover, contrasted as it is, with the repressed emotion of his Spartan mother's leave taking, makes a memorable chapter ending. Sam DeGrasse and George K. Arthur also are excellent as the Sheriff and the Stranger.

"Where Was I?"

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Colony Theater: "Where Was I?" a comedy by Edgar Franklin; directed by William Selter.

Reginald Denny's newest comedy, "Where Was I?" is billed as "a comedy of terrors" and that just about describes it. Monty for fear, it has turned out to be tragic if not tragedy. No sensible spectator could enjoy its absurdities. The only leaven in the lump is the fact that one's curiosity as to how such a hedgehog can ever be crystallized into the regulation happy ending is not satisfied until the very end.

Despite the artificiality of plot and situations, Mr. Denny succeeds in making some of the action seem plausible. He is the handsome suitor of the daughter of a wealthy man (Tyronne Power) who, in an effort to prevent their marriage, hires an adventuress (Pauline Garon) to claim that the young man had previously married her. Marion Nixon plays the daughter. Lee Moran, as the hero's secretary, inspires several chuckles, but the honors, if any, must be divided between Mr. Denny (for his fortitude) and Chester Conklin, the really amusing burlesque taxi driver.

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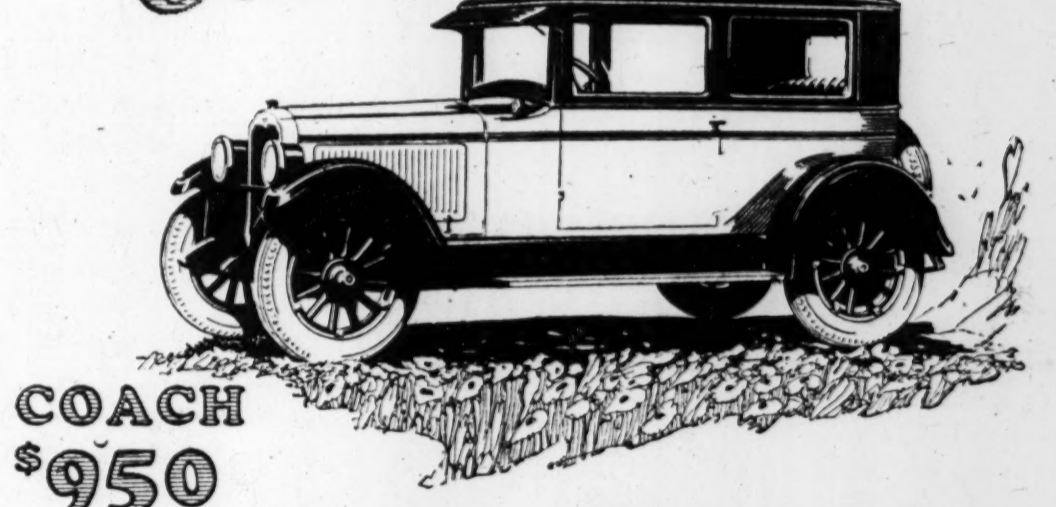
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EDITORIALS

Following the declaration of temporary peace in Great Britain's coal-producing industry, achieved at the eleventh hour by the Government's guaranty of a substantial subsidy to the miners, it is natural for those chiefly concerned in the economic experiment to look about them in an effort to discover its possible economic and political influences, not alone upon those included in the great army of wage earners, but upon democracy itself, as democracy is expressed in British governmental institutions. It is conceded, of course, that the granting of a subsidy estimated at £10,000,000 and as high as £20,000,000, to insure peace in a single industry for a period of nine months was agreed to only under compulsion. It has not been attempted, so far as known, to justify it upon any sound economic basis.

As might be expected, one of the severest critics of the present British Government's policy in this matter is Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, the former Labor Prime Minister. Mr. MacDonald is not inclined to regard the solution as a victory for either Labor or the people, and much less as one for the Government. In a signed article appearing in the current issue of the Nation, Mr. MacDonald explains why he, a Labor leader, opposes anything in the form of a subsidy to support what he calls a living wage. He does not attempt to claim that, had his own power as chief of the Government continued until this time, he would not have been willing, under existing circumstances, to have purchased industrial peace at any price. But he seeks to convey the conviction that, had he been allowed to deal with the matter, he would have found some way to prevent the impasse which was finally reached and which only the action taken by the Baldwin Government could effectively break, even temporarily.

Whether or not the solution could have been found, as Mr. MacDonald intimates, remains, of course, a controversial subject. It is undeniable that the coal industry in England, from the point of view of the producers, has long been in a precarious economic state. As Mr. MacDonald points out: "The economic and industrial results of a war fought blindly by unscrupulous propaganda and upon purely military considerations fundamentally changed the relations of British coal production to continental coal production, and developments in the use of oil dealt further heavy blows to the staggering industry." The result was that in some areas of the coal fields profits were greatly reduced. In others no profit whatever remained to the producers. The economic weapon commonly employed in such an emergency is lower wages and longer hours. A reduction in the cost of production seemed an absolute necessity to the mine owners and operators.

The longer hours proposed meant a return, it seems, to the abandoned eight-hour day. Lower wages, the workers claimed, meant a reduction below a level which provided only the bare necessities of existence. The clash was inevitable. It was to avert this, according to Mr. MacDonald, that the Labor Government, before its retirement, had taken measures to deal effectively. His indictment against the Baldwin Government is that "it did nothing, but, as a spectator, saw the clouds gather, and remained in this position till the notices were posted and both sides took up their fighting positions."

The disastrous consequences, as seen by this spokesman for Labor in government, is that every labor union organization in England regarded the challenge as to itself. The cause of the miners was made the cause of every sympathizer with trades unionism, with the result that, at the moment when a truce was declared, total paralysis of the country's industries was threatened. The surrender of the Government, enforced under the circumstances then existing, according to Mr. MacDonald, compels constitutional government to justify itself. It challenges reaction, in whatever country, and urges, as it should compel, the wisdom of dealing with these gathering storms of political and industrial discontent before they reach their last and most dangerous stage. A surrender to force, rather than to justice, is a perilous expedient.

In their zeal for promoting co-operative farm marketing associations, some well-intentioned persons are stressing the importance of the additional profits that are expected to be made by the farmers, through regulating production and sale so as to maintain prices substantially higher than would otherwise prevail. While the assurance of prices for farm products that will give the producer fair wages, and a return on his capital at least as large as that obtained in manufacturing industry, is a most commendable purpose, there is a possibility that, unless wisely managed, the great co-operative movement that is being urged upon the farmers may be diverted into channels that will ultimately leave those participating in it no better off than under present conditions.

One of the difficulties that threatens the permanent success of co-operatives is the tendency to regard price advancement as the chief objective, forgetting that in the intricate mechanism of organized society the effects of increased prices may be diminished consumption, or increased cost of all the commodities made by the urban population and bought by the farmers. In so far as certain staples, such as wheat, meats and milk, are concerned, the demand is fairly stable, and not much affected by the price. There are, however, many fruits, berries, vegetables and other perishable products, for which the demand will have a pretty constant relation to their cost, and in most cases any marked advance in price will decrease demand. With what is practically a fixed purchasing power for the vast majority of the consumers of the cities and industrial centers, increased prices for

what are not regarded as absolute necessities invariably check consumption. If the practices of some of the co-operatives that are being held up as shining examples of success are followed generally, higher prices all around may be expected to be followed by a decline in sales.

A second possible danger to the successful working out of a universal co-operative system is the introduction of the speculative factor into the basis of farm production—the land. Writing in the Review of Reviews, an advocate of co-operative marketing points to an instance where the value of orchard lands, with improvements, advanced from \$500 to \$2000 or \$3000 per acre under a co-operative régime. This on its face shows that the profits made had greatly increased, but as translated into earning power its effect was merely to increase the nominal capital investment and to fasten a greater burden of fixed charges upon the industry. If the benefits of co-operative management are to be manifested in land booms that make high and still higher prices necessary in order to show a profit on inflated valuations, the net result to the mass of consumers, as distinguished from land speculators, may prove distinctly disappointing.

Whatever the findings of the recently organized National Crime Commission may be, the responsibility for effecting the needed reform will be placed, where it always has been, upon law-abiding society. The increase in the number of crimes classed as serious emphasizes the necessity of taking steps, immediate and effective, to meet this growing condition. The commission will have a twofold purpose: the investigation of crime with a view to the taking of steps looking to prevention by lessening the number of criminals, and the better enforcement of the law. Not a little of the present lawlessness, it is held, is directly due to laxity on the part of officials. This is especially true of the situation in violations of the prohibition law.

Every citizen who has the welfare of his community, state and nation at heart will applaud this movement, and lend it both approval and support. Many will, however, hope that the investigation of the crime situation will go to the root of the matter, finding the mental cause of violence, and providing for the healing of it at its source. Too often well-intentioned persons, moved by a desire to lessen crime through reforming the so-called criminal, have adopted means which have not reached the fundamental cause of wrongdoing. Too often has mistaken human sympathy for the wrongdoer looked to his liberation in the belief that, having learned his lesson through a brief term of incarceration, if set free, he would no longer constitute a menace to society. This method has led to a false position, which has militated against public welfare by releasing persons guilty of crime before regeneration had been accomplished.

Crime can be lessened in but one way: by reformation of the wrongdoer, actual or potential. This is true both of the experienced criminal and the potential violator of the law as well. The steps taken have not gone far enough. Too little attention has been paid to the mental phase of lawbreaking. For, after all, it is the human mind which is guilty and reform must begin with the regeneration of that mind. Physical punishment of lawbreakers will not suffice. No more will the setting of them free without the penitence and contrition which mark the regenerated heart.

The greatest problem confronting the newly organized commission is not the gathering of data and the tabulation of statistics, valuable as these may be. Vastly more important is the finding of a means whereby lawbreakers may be reformed and their lives changed so that instead of being a menace to society they may become happy, useful citizens, doing good for the love of it.

The doctrine, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," has not reformed mankind. It was love which the Great Teacher brought into the lives of the people which made Christianity a practical religion. The love which reforms through regeneration is the greatest force in the world to heal the crime situation. It is, in fact, the only healing power. How may this be utilized? By putting into practice the Sermon on the Mount; that is, by recognizing the truth about God, who is divine Love, and man, His image and likeness, and by putting it into practical use. Ignorance of God and man has led the world into a chaos of sinful living in which it has sometimes seemed that sin and its natural expression, crime, were the dominant factors and all because of the failure to make practical the teachings of the Prophet of Nazareth, who, above all others, has shown the way to right living. Reformation of the heart is the only remedy for the sinful; better still is the leading of youth into right ways of life, stimulating in them an active interest in good, which is the best defense against the love of sin.

"His education forms the common mind: Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The old couplet is right. The youthful mind is susceptible to good influences, and rightly directed it will unfold into truth, beauty, and usefulness.

This obviously makes a tremendous problem; but better the effort, however great, to prevent crime through the inculcation of sound training than any amount of reform after criminal tendencies have developed. Moral and ethical training are not enough. They are good, so far as they go, but they lack the mainspring of true living, the understanding of God as infinite Love, ever present and available to meet the needs of mankind. The education which is the only truly effective bar to wrongdoing is the education which deals with the "things of the Spirit," making clear how much more satisfactory it is to do right than wrong, and revealing the sure reward of right living.

Although it may be a necessary preliminary step, study of criminology and penology will not furnish the solution; for, after all, such investigations deal wholly with perverted human mentalities and their expression in divers crimes. The world's great need is for a better understanding of God and the application of this understanding to the solution of humanity's problems, not the least of which is the prevention of acts of violence.

standing of God and the application of this understanding to the solution of humanity's problems, not the least of which is the prevention of acts of violence.

As a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he," is as true today as ever. Right thinking, then, furnishes the remedy not only for regeneration of the wrongdoer, but, better still, for crime prevention through establishing the love for good, which precludes effectively the practice of evil.

The collective determination to see such regeneration actually accomplished is the work before all law-abiding and liberty-loving people.

Because of the number of votes involved in questions affecting the great agricultural areas of the northwestern states in the American Union, and the consequent attention given to the problems and needs of those states in congressional debates and maneuvers, it is most natural for the public to gain the impression that the farming industry of the country is largely confined to the region west of the Mississippi River and north of the southern boundary of Kansas. That agriculture in the industrial east is an enormous industry and that the farmers there have their problems and difficulties is to a considerable extent overlooked. During the present summer, however, conferences and conventions have been held near the Atlantic seaboard that have revealed how mistaken this idea is. The Massachusetts Agricultural College's recent Farm and Home Week at Amherst, and the American Institute of Co-operation in session in Philadelphia have furnished abundant and often startling evidences of the importance of farming in the crowded east.

At both these places, as at the more numerous gatherings in the west, the dominant note has been the necessity of farmers employing improved methods of co-operation in their industry at different points, but especially in marketing their produce. Testimony has been given as to the immense growth of co-operation among farmers, the advantages of it have been shown and valuable information regarding ways of promoting co-operation have been supplied. For example, the director of dairy marketing of the Illinois Agricultural Association said in an address at Philadelphia the other day:

The dairymen of Illinois took in \$165 each minute during 1924. The farm value of Illinois dairy products last year was \$84,000,000. Farm-owned dairy associations marketed 21.4 per cent of this amount in the form of fluid milk, butter fat and cheese. So the co-operative dairy business in Illinois had a turnover of \$18,900,000. The dairy farmers marketed co-operatively 26.5 per cent of the fluid milk and cream, 13 per cent of the butter fat, and 75 per cent of the cheese made in Illinois. New dairy associations are being formed constantly and sales through co-operative organizations should increase in 1925 approximately 10 per cent over 1924.

The farming business of Massachusetts has not been considered of enough importance to attract lively attention either in Washington or on Beacon Hill in Boston. Yet Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Agriculture, quoted figures at Amherst to show that the farming industry in the State had an invested capital larger than that of any other great single industry except that of cotton goods manufacture. Said he:

We are not letting agriculture slip in Massachusetts, but are advancing it to a far ahead of where it has ever been before. It is in no way behind that of any other state, even the most advanced of the agricultural states.

Dr. R. J. McFall, economist of the Amherst Agricultural College, gives figures in millions of dollars to show the huge value of the State's farm products, and he emphasizes the need of co-operation among farmers to insure economic saving in the marketing process. That the sums involved are important is shown by the fact that \$11,067,000 worth of business was done by co-operative associations in the Bay State in 1923. Of this \$7,962,336 was in the form of farm products sold, and \$3,104,953, including some duplications in wholesale and retail sales, was for farm supplies purchased.

Are not these figures surprising and do they not show that farming is a most important industry right at the gates of the Massachusetts cotton and woolen mills, and that the farmers there as elsewhere are fast learning to take care of their huge business without calling unduly for help from politicians?

Editorial Notes

Whenever statistics are published dealing with the question of lost working days as a result of stoppages of work, they carry an almost overwhelming message to those with eyes to see and ears to hear. And the tables just published in the British Ministry of Labour Gazette, giving details of the industrial disputes involving stoppages which occurred during 1924, constitute no exception to this rule. The number of disputes which began during the year was 709, involving, directly, 557,000 work people, and, indirectly, 55,000, or a total of 612,000; while the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress during the year was 8,320,000. Perhaps relatively this is a small number, but somehow millions are millions, and to the casual observer it seems to represent a calamitously large figure.

It may come as a surprise to some to learn that, according to figures recently published, New York State, which is often supposed to be the most densely populated State in the American Union, is far from being such. Indeed, compared with Rhode Island, with 566 to the square mile, and Massachusetts, with 500, it would seem to be very far from the top of the list, for it can only boast 217. Compared, however, to the other states, and especially to those west of the Rockies, another tale has to be told. For in California, for instance, the density is but 22, Colorado, 9, New Mexico 3 and Wyoming 2. The average density of the entire country is 36, while the District of Columbia is way ahead of any other section of the country with some 750.

We shall go back by countless doors To the life unaltered our childhood knew. . . .

—Kipling

The old homestead! How eagerly, half a century ago, you turned your back upon it and hurried off to more profitable adventures! When the pigs grunted, "So long!" and the ducks quacked, "Don't forget!" you did not look round to wave. For your eyes were fixed on the city.

After years of struggle, the wealth of which you had dreamed is piled up before you. Plow dreams and visions of long winter evenings beside the kitchen fire—all are realized. And yet, . . . as could hardly have been suspected, then, their glittering harvest does not, somehow, quite suffice.

Now the pace eases. Your business day tends more and more to confine itself to meetings of bank directors—for of course, as one of the economic pillars of the city, you have become a bank director, even though banking may not be your veritable business—or to keeping tabs on gilt-edge stock certificates, or clipping coupons. You like to believe that these matters are of prime importance. But the values of one's life oddly alter with the years.

How distinctly I see you now, surrounded by all those comforts which wealth can bring town dwellers. You are seated in your sanctum, a hassock under your feet, and the reading light just right. You are dreaming, as of old you dreamed beside the kitchen fire on the farm—only now the mirage of fancy is dramatically (not to say a little ironically) reversed, so that cloud pictures are all filled with haystacks and cows and the sweet pink blush of clover.

For the city has failed in its thrill—at last. Your guilty secret is out—revealed, how inescapably, by this vast array of latest agricultural periodicals.

We know!—having caught you, sir, as one says, with the goods.

Agriculture, some like to insist, is on the toboggan in America. Every year the cities swell their millions, while farms lie fallow—deserted, despondent, weed-choked. I am not prepared with any statistics either to prove or to disprove this. But during a recent visit to rural America, as I turned to the towns, American business men, firm-planted in cities where fortunes have been made, are turning back to the soil.

The old homestead becomes a setting for hours of well-earned tranquility. I was taken out one day by the particular "welder of large resources," with whom we shall here be chiefly concerned, to see his farm. It was a long way off, and required an hour's motoring to reach. Plenty of good available farms nearer the city; but the acres one trod in babyhood could not be moved, and the Business Man confessed, a kind of shine in his eyes, no acres other than these would do.

All the way to the farm my attention was claimed by comments upon the countryside through which we spun; the merits and handicaps of various soils; the traits of cattle and the care of sheep; how to keep hens happy and horses fit. And what I think of these new roads—paved with cement and their curves indicated before one reached them? Great changes indeed the past decade has seen; improvements betokening prosperity, which would have struck the boy (now our gray-haired host) as wildly fantastic—desirable, no doubt, but quite impossible. In olden times it used to take the greater part of a day to travel from the farm to the city, and the day was a steady-going march. A fast team with light vehicle could make it in three hours. Today a motor need break no speed laws to cover the ground in an hour.

Also I was given full particulars about scores of small lakes in the vicinity where fishing is, or is not, all that it might be. For the Business Man, still true to Auld Lang Syne, is an enthusiastic about fishing (which he mastered to perfection when a barefooted tad) as about farming. In both professions he is an artist; one hears it in the tones of his voice, as one sees it, too, in the gleam of his eyes. Not that it so much matters to him

Farming for Auld Lang Syne

whether a day's catch be heavy or light; for he is an artist and not a statistician.

At length our high-powered motor swings in at a gate. We have entered the charmed circuit of childhood. This is not a farm of fads and fancies; offers nothing special. Replacing the old Spartan dwelling is now a fine modern bungalow, where the caretaker lives who is working the farm for the Business Man. Two big modern barns present themselves to view—one modestly called the toolshed. Painters are busy upon them with fresh red paint—white for doors and sashes.

While the Business Man (a figure so oddly full of contrast in tailor-made clothes and starched collar) enters into a technical half hour with the "farm manager," I explore: hop a fence, race down a steep hill, tramp off across waters, and to be a marsh. The swamp land is dry on top now, though a springtime beneath one's feet argues water thinly submerged; and frogs, as of former time, raise their chorus at night.

The wonder of the wheat fields! As one roams beside acres of standing grain, the effect of light is almost beyond description. Then there are the long writhing arms of the stumpy fences. Sumach is reaching the prime of its red fruitage, and the pungent elderberry bloom is just whitening toward maturity. There are wild roses, fine scented tangles close to lakes and merry brooks half hidden away in grass. A sudden flashing bluebird. The trim alluring cat-tails away gently in a breeze sweet with flowers, and too slight to stir from their celestial anchorage those high calm clouds.

Inside the barn are strapping horses, all in a row; underneath, when they come in from pasture, the cattle abide. Down here is encountered a black and white bull, seemingly as huge as an elephant. His name is Carnation, and his grandfather (I hope I have this right) was a prize-winner worth in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Carnation may not be so famous, or so awful in coin, as was his ancestor; but our Business Man values him above all the ore in his distant mines, and above the tall structure in the city where his office is. The Business Man has named many of his farm citizens after his children, his children's children, and other members of the family. There is Marjorie, a forward-looking calf with spindling legs; there is Bobby, a colt whose little hoofs have not yet been shod; here is the Governor, a beaming-browed and venerable boar, named after the Business Man's brother, who at one time wielded gubernatorial authority.

The Business Man was standing beside the windmill, nibbling at a wisp of straw and concluding with his "manager" the pros and cons of a secondhand harness deal.

"It's in fair shape," Jim said, "but a little too light for any horse but Nellie."

"Will the harness fit her all right?"

"Yes, I think so."

"What does Brown ask for it?"

"Says he wants thirty-five dollars, but I think I could get it for thirty."

Scarcely had we begun our homeward journey than the Business Man, a silky lap robe drawn across his knees, called to the chauffeur: "Robert, hold on a minute! I forgot to ask Jim about the repairs on the silo. The rain," he explained, turning to the "robot" in a little last winter. "But," sighing briefly, "the river mind now, Robert." He went on. "We'll tackle the silo next trip. I run out," it was communicated, again for my benefit, "about twice a week."

From the Business Man's wife, however, I subsequently received the smiling confidence that twice a week is official and, as such, decidedly conservative. "I can't keep him at home," she said, her expression tolerant and touched with understanding tenderness. "When I telephone the office and the secretary hesitatingly answers, 'Just stepped out.' I know my husband is off at the farm again. There's really nothing to be done about it, is there?" E. A. J.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Aug. 20. Scottish and Ulster linen manufacturers have united in requesting the Board of Trade to order an inquiry having for its object the imposition of an import duty on linen goods, on the ground that continental countries dump linens produced by low-grade labor in Great Britain. Figures show that the Scottish linen looms have decreased 50 per cent since 1914, while the value of linen imports have trebled. The move seems to have resulted from the apparent success of the new silk duties as stimulating a demand for British produced silk.

"To inculcate the virtues which the world has been learning during the last 1900 years—virtues of courage and hope. By those virtues, I believe that through the schools we shall be able to help the country to carry through its terrible dangers and difficulties, and emerge as a great country in the world again." This inspiring program for British teachers was put forward by Lord Eustace Percy, president of the Board of Education, at the inaugural meeting of the City of London vacation course in education. It is a program applicable to the world at large, just as well as to Britain at the present time.

The business of the Port of London continues to expand despite British trade depression. A statement by Lord Ritchie, chairman of the Port of London Authority, shows that, whereas the tonnage which used this port in the year preceding the war was 36,000,000, last year this figure was over 45,000,000. The charges of the port have been complained of as too high, but the claim is made that they do not compare unfavorably with those prevailing elsewhere. They are now 85 per cent above pre-war rates for handling goods, and 50 per cent above pre-war in the case of other charges. One of the reasons they have been raised to their present level is that port labor in London today gets 157½ per cent more per hour than in pre-war days. The working week has also been reduced from 48 hours to 44.

When opening Ken Wood Park recently His Majesty King George said: "I earnestly hope that all who benefit by the use of Ken Wood Park will do their best to assist the authorities in their endeavors to protect it from the unsightly litter which, alas, in so many cases, disfigures our parks and other places to which the public resort for recreation and amusement." The London Times had a letter on this subject from Sir Robert Baden-Powell in which he refers to a suggestion that untidiness should be made an indictable offense, and asks whether it would not be better, if by means of education of the citizen, the impulse to tidiness came from within, since preventative as much as curative measures are the vogue today. Sir Robert goes on to say that, in the training of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, a point is made of this aspect of the case, and one step toward it is the motto, "Always leave two things behind when quitting your camp ground: (1) nothing; (2) your thanks." Might not grown-ups also adopt this motto?

The passing of an era is shown by the royal barge which has just been lent by King George for an indefinite period to the Victoria and Albert Museum. One cannot very well miss this imposing object, as it is sixty-three feet long and seven feet across at its widest. Built in 1732 and decorated by William Kent, an eminent architect of the period, it carried royal processions on the Thames till the year 1849, when it was last used by the Prince Consort and two of his children to go from Whitehall Steps to St. Paul's wharf for the opening of the Coal Exchange. Over the stateroom doors are the initials F. P., showing that it was originally built for Frederick Prince of Wales. After him it passed to the crown and was often used for state processions. With a crew of 21 oarsmen clad in scarlet and gold, and with the barge-master sitting at his tiller in the stern, the old boat must have been a gay sight. Now on land, in the museum, she still carries Queen Victoria's silken standard in her bow.

The problem of how to introduce cheap two-seater taxicabs into London without ruining the business of the heavy four-seaters now in possession has advanced another stage toward solution. A government committee on the subject under Basil Peto, Conservative Member of Parliament for Barnstaple, has issued its report. It advises licenses to two-seaters, also a conference of the cab trade to discuss reduced rates of fares applicable

to all types of taxicabs alike when carrying not more than two passengers. This proposal is a compromise. It refuses to put any embargo upon two-seaters. At the same time it would arrange that these vehicles should not undercut the four-seaters. It has still to be accepted by the Government.

It appears that there are other ways of measuring human beings than the "long-headed" and "short-headed" types of which the anthropologist speaks in ponderous terms. A controversy which has arisen in Berlin over the introduction of English and American buses with seats too narrow to suit German ideas of comfort has brought forward an authority who gives precise dimensions for seating accommodations as practiced in England. These are:

Bus and tram passengers	16 inches
Third-class railway passengers	16 "
Subway passengers	18 "
First-class railway passengers	18-24 "
Theaters (gallery)	18 "
Theater (orchestra and dress circle)	20 "
Albert Hall (orchestra seats)	20 "

That warm hearts surely beat in official breasts is evidenced by a sight which may be seen any day in August in St. James's Park, that most wonderful of all the London parks. The council schools are on holiday, and hundreds of London children, who would otherwise be turned loose in the streets, spend in the park many sunny hours "at the seaside," for one portion has been set aside for them and provided with seesaws and a fine sand pit. But—best of all, promptly on the first day of the holidays, quite a large portion of the beautiful shallow lake, which is called off for the little ones of whom have probably never seen the sea. Little bare legs gleam in the sunshine, while merry voices ring out upon the clear air, and spades and pails, those possessions dear to childhood, are pressed into service. It is indeed a wonderful sight, and there is no attempt to trespass on any of the lawns where the public is not allowed.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Facts About the Metric System"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your impression for July 31 contained a letter under the caption, "Facts About the Metric System," and signed M. H. H., which professed to show us how, after the adoption of the metric system, we can continue to use the sizes to which all manufactured goods are made by measuring those sizes in millimeters. Suppose you wish to buy 12 feet of three-quarter-inch garden hose, an 8 by 10-inch pane of glass or a 34 by 4½-inch automobile tire. Convert these dimensions into metric units and we have the following:

English sizes	Metric equivalents
Garden hose 12 feet by ¾ inch	3.66 meters by 19 millimeters
Window glass 8 by 10 inches	203 by 254 millimeters
Automobile tire 34 by 4½ inches	863 by 114 millimeters

Will you carry a table of unit equivalents in your pocket, consult it, make the necessary calculations and then call for the metric sizes? You will not. You will discard the offered plan at the first trial and give your wares, just as you do now, in simple, common sense English figures.

Above are the simplest possible illustrations, but they show what always happens when standards that have been developed in units of one system are measured in those of another. The change always results in figures that are worse than those with which we started, impossible to memorize and meaningless to those who attempt to use them.

That such figures will ever be used except under the enthusiasm of a partisan or the compulsion of others is unthinkable. FREDERICK A. HALSEY, Commissioner, American Institute of Weights and Measures The Engineers' Club

32 West Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

[It is fair to Mr. Halsey to say that he offered many other illustrations of his side of the question, but owing to limitations of space it was found impossible to publish more than the foregoing.—Ed.]

Possible Dangers to Co-operative Marketing

wise prevail. While the assurance of prices for farm products that will give the producer fair wages, and a return on his capital at least as large as that obtained in manufacturing industry, is a most commendable purpose, there is a possibility that, unless wisely managed, the great co-operative movement that is being urged upon the farmers may be diverted into channels that will ultimately leave those participating in it no better off than under present conditions.

One of the difficulties that threatens the permanent success of co-operatives is the tendency to regard price advancement as the chief objective, forgetting that in the intricate mechanism of organized society the effects of increased prices may be diminished consumption, or increased cost of all the commodities made by the urban population and bought by the farmers. In so far as certain staples, such as wheat, meats and milk, are concerned, the demand is fairly stable, and not much affected by the price. There are, however, many fruits, berries, vegetables and other perishable products, for which the demand will have a pretty constant relation to their cost, and in most cases any marked advance in price will decrease demand. With what is practically a fixed purchasing power for the vast majority of the consumers of the cities and industrial centers, increased prices for